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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. NO. 55.

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STATE ITEMS.

ROSES are blooming in Pottsville parlor windows.

THE corporate limits of Erie have been extended.

THE Bedford and New Castle ice houses are filled.

A NEW Democratic paper is about to be started at Oil City.

THE railroad employes at Altoona are now working full time.

CONNELLSVILLE is to have a Savings ank, with a capital of $100,000.

A LADY named Fee, aged eighty, died suddenly in New Castle last week.

THE colored citizens of Franklin will celebrate the XVth Amendment ratification.

FORREST and Murdoch are now doing up the country towns. They are playing out.

IN West Chester a man has been sentenced to prison one month for stealing an umbrella.

AN old citizen of Uniontown, Thomas Jackson, died on Thursday of last week, aged ninety-two years.

THE Commissioners of Indiana county have lost their "bond book," and offer fifty dollars for its return.

CAMBRIANS are much exercised over the proposed removal of the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

IT is proposed to extend the limits of Indiana borough so as to include a portion of White township, adjoining.

THE sum of $1,500, contributed for the Fayette county soldiers' monument, is deposited at six per cent interest.

THE surviving members of the 57th Pa. Vols. held a reunion at Mercer on the 1st inst. Seventy-five were present.

AT Parker's the extreme cold weather prevented oil operations to a great extent, work on new wells being almost entirely suspended.

THE banking house of J. C. Strawbridge, in Sharon, has passed into the hands of Col. Bleakley, of the International Bank, Franklin.

MEADVILLE people were much enthused over the appearance of Edwin Forrest in that place. The receipts for one night's entertainment aggregated $900.

IN Franklin Drs. Boreland and St. Clair treated 305 cases of sickness of various kinds during the month of February, lung and throat diseases being the most numerous.

A VEIN of fire clay and coal has been discovered in the First ward of New Castle, Lawrence county. The fire clay is twenty one feet thick, and the coal twenty-seven inches.

THE conclusions of Dr. J. A. Reed, of Dixmont Hospital, as to the mental condition of Mrs. Shugart, the Butler county murderess, will be laid before the Court this month. He has examined the prisoner and given his deposition.

A MAN representing himself as a Quaker and mahmonite, and giving his name as W. M. Myers, has been operating upon credulous persons at Rimerton Station, A. V. R. R. He has turned out an arrant imposter and has taken French leave.

Two brothers named Agnew married sisters named Dougherty at Chester, Delaware county, last week, and were subsequently arrested for bigamy, as they both have wives in Philadelphia. They were going about the country selling pictures.

FATHER GUELICH, aged eighty-one years, died in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, on the 25th ult. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to this country in 1811, being then twenty three years of age. He belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran church.

ABOUT the year 1835, at the Little Falls iron works, Fayette county, the first coke was made out of Youghiogheny coal, by F. H. Oliphant. Five years later John Taylor made the first Youghiogheny coke for export, and Wm. Turner, of Connellsville, ran the first boat load to Cincinnati about 1841, for which he realized less than cost. *So says the Genius of Liberty.*

THE Butler *Citizen* says: "Ground is broken on this (Butler) end of our railroad. Several workmen have arrived and the first cutting and filling commenced near the intended depot on the east of town. This is pleasant news to our people, and inspires us with the hope of soon traveling 'by rail.' We understand that the grading of the whole route to Freeport will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, the rails laid, etc., and then 'look out for the locomotive.' We hope and believe we have pulled through the mud, between this and Freeport, for our last winter. How comfortable will be the change from the coach to the car."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE strike among the miners of the coal mines in the Hocking Valley region in Ohio is at an end. The miners went to work at three cents per bushel.

A BILL will soon be passed making it a criminal offence and disfranchisement to sell candidates. This is considered the only way to put an end to that dishonorable practice.

NEW YORK reporters will have to yield to those of Cincinnati. One of the latter waked up a bride groom in a hotel so as to get the particulars of his fashionable wedding before the paper went to press.

THE Zanesville *Courier* learns the engineers who made the surveys for the Northern Railroad from that city to Dresden, have completed their work, and that the contract for the work will be let this week.

THE new Constitution of Tennessee prohibits from holding office all who "deny the being of God or a future state of rewards and punishments." For a present State of punishment, commend us to Tennessee.

PRIVATE letters announce that General Jurasa has resigned the command in chief of the insurgent forces, and that Bernabe Varona alias Pembotta has been appointed in his place. The statement has not yet been confirmed.

IF the Senate should fail to agree to an amendment to the bill abolishing the franking privilege, exempting newspapers from the operation of the law, the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads will recommend the passage of Mr. Scofield's bill to that effect.

THE Navy Department is awaiting official reports of the Oneida disaster which are expected in due time from the surviving officers, Surgeon Suddards and Master Yates, before framing the rules for the searching investigation which will be made of every circumstance attending the disaster. The official report will be forwarded by Admiral Rowan, who, at last accounts was at Hong Kong.

A RESOLUTION will be introduced in the House directing the Attorney General to take immediate steps to again bring up before the Supreme Court the question of constitutionality of the Legal tender act in case arising before its passage. With Judge Strong now on the bench the Court will be full on this point, but before the last of the month, or by the time a case is ready for argument, Mr. Bradley will be confirmed, ready to take part in the decision and overrule that of Chief Justice Chase.

THE Committee have found where the money has lodged which Gustav Remak paid in 1862 to secure the nomination of his son to West Point. It was paid to H. W. Fitzgerald, who gave it to William Millward, then United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who found out that the second appointment made by Mr. Covode had failed, and that as he was about leaving Congress without filling the place, he induced him to appoint his friend, for which, Millward tells the Sergeant at Arms, who was sent after him, that he got the money and put it into his pocket, and was not such a fool as to let Covode know of it.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Proposed Repeal of the "Railroad Indemnity Act"—The Treasury Investigation Farce—The Committee Asked to Report Gen. Irwin's Refusal to be Sworn—Mr. Billingfelt Becomes Excited and Indulges in Personalities with Mr. Mumma—No Action—Another Veto by the Governor—District Attorney's Detective Bill Finally Passed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1870.

SENATE.

RAILROAD INDEMNITY ACT.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill repealing what is generally known as the "railroad indemnity act" of 1868, fixing damages for loss of life or limb.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. MUMMA introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The late State Treasurer, W. W. Irwin, has declined to be sworn by the Finance Committee to make answer to such matters as said Committee might deem important for the information of the Senate, and it is therefore manifestly inexpedient to pursue this investigation any further, unless the Senate determine to compel parties to be sworn before said Committee, therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of the said Committee is hereby requested to report the facts to the Senate for further action in the premises.

Mr. LOWRY trusted this resolution was going to be adopted. The Senate should compel General Irwin to be sworn. If he was sworn, and then said he could not answer any particular question or questions without criminating himself, or for other legal cause, he might thus shield himself; but he could not stand up and deny the dignity and power of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MUMMA said he had never had much confidence in these investigations. This one, it seemed, was just about to end where they all ended. But it was a fact, notoriously circulated, that General Irwin had declined to be sworn before this Committee. Mr. Mackey had gone through a long examination, though he had refused to answer some questions. It now developed that another gentleman had been subpœnaed to appear and would avail himself of the privilege assumed by Gen. Irwin, because nobody wanted to be put through such a mill, if he could avoid it by simply writing a letter declining. The action of this Committee was strange. He would not, however, say anything against the Senator from Lancaster.

Mr. BILLINGFELT (interrupting) said the gentleman had already impugned his character.

Mr. MUMMA (continuing) said he wanted to know just where we stand as Senate could, and if they could, whether they were willing to make this gentleman (Mr. Irwin) answer the requirements of the Senate and the Committee. He understood the Chairman was to have reported this fact, but he had not done so yet. Was it right that Mr. Mackey should be examined and Mr. Irwin allowed to escape?

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over.

The Funding bill was, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, made the special order for Monday, the purpose being to proceed with District of Columbia business.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill granting lands in the State of Kansas to aid the construction of a railroad from Fort Riley in the direction of Santa Fe. Referred.

Various bills from the Committees on District of Columbia, Pensions and Claims were passed.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war, for forage and subsistence furnished supplies and quartermaster stores furnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States to the Commissary and Quartermaster General, to be decided upon by the Court of Claims, and no pay paid until Congress appropriates money.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment to include all claims for rent of buildings and occupation of lands.

Mr. HOWE inquired what some remarks expressed the opinion that the amount of claims under the bill would not exceed $5,000,000, and asserted his confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary returns.

Mr. RICE favored the bill as a means of enabling claimants to preserve in the departments the perfected proof of their claims.

Mr. CONKLING believed the proposed investigation would degenerate into a mere auditing of accounts. The main point of his objection to the bill was that in place of a tribunal proceeding to prevent the disappearance of testimony, *ex parte* statements of claimants were to be taken without the Government being represented, and Congress was to be committed in favor of claims of alleged loyal residents of the South during the war in matter of compensation for loss or injury inflicted by the war. The conclusion that the Government was not liable for such loss or injury was shown in the case of Miss Sue Murphy. Though the loyalty of the claimant was then demonstrated, the question had been decided adversely to all such cases.

Mr. WILSON believed the sooner all these claims were examined and settled the better for the Treasury. He favored the compensation of all in the South who had been faithful to the Government during the war, upon requisite proofs. By defining a day of settlement bogus claims would be trumped up by unscrupulous persons.

Mr. COLE objected to the amendment as opening the doors to claims for trespass on real estate not heretofore recognized. This would require payment for lands occupied by Sherman's army in its march to the sea and by all our armies. He admitted the estimated sum of $5,000,000, made by the chairman of the Committee on Claims, (Mr. Howe,) might cover the amount of just claims, but just and unjust together would exceed that by many millions. He held that during the progress of war damage necessarily resulted, for which there could be no remedy, and a large class of claims properly came under this class.

Mr. JOHNSON then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL said all our legislation hitherto was based upon the theory that the territory over which rebels had control was that of an enemy, and all within it were to be regarded as enemies, and if we had refused to pay for property taken therein. The bill proposed to change that policy and pay for property taken by our army in the enemy's country. He did not understand there was any obligation upon the Government to do that. He recognized not alone the hardship inflicted upon those whose property had been taken, but the hardships on our armies in their marches and suffering. No government yet had undertaken to pay for property taken and not receipted for by Quartermasters. We would very soon be asked to pay for all the property destroyed in the South. While entertaining the highest confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, he preferred to leave the adjudication of these claims to the Court of Claims, where all the machinery was present for arriving at the truth. Under an act of Congress that Court would not pass upon a claim until the loyalty of the claimant was positively established.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment declaring the act to provide only for the examination for their payment.

Mr. POMEROY made an argument in favor of placing loyal citizens in the late rebellious States upon a footing with citizens of loyal States.

Mr. STEWART favored the bill as affording the necessary means of examination of proofs of claims of loyal persons.

Mr. WILLEY read a lengthy written argument upon the obligation of the government under the law of nations to pay for private property taken for public use, and in support of the bill upon the justice and necessity of compensating southern loyalists for property taken by the government. He compared the sufferings and privations of he poor loyalists of the South with that class in the North known as "shoddy," who coined money from the calamities of the nation, and now enjoyed the prudness of their illgotten gains. While the government paid the latter promptly and in gold the money due him on his bonds, the government proposed to say to its faithful subject in another section that he was a national enemy. "Shoddy, however, was neither a public enemy nor disloyal.

Mr. STEWART said the active Union men in the South, as the war progressed, were deprived of property, and consequently the bill would relieve only the richer class, who professed friendship for both sides and would make the war a speculation. Those only and not poor Unionists were owners of property at the time our armies went through the South. He therefore would recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to report an amendment providing that all claims over five hundred dollars favorably reported by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals shall be submitted to the Court of Claims, with power to the Court to diminish but not to increase the amount.

Mr. HOWARD gave notice of his intention to reply, as the representative of a northern community, to the implied sneer and taunt of "shoddy," thrown upon his constituents, as well as the North generally, by the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey).

The Senate then, shortly before five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Georgia bill was, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, put over until after the morning hour.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to organize the militia in Wyoming. Referred.

Private bills passed, including one granting pensions to colored teamsters, an adverse report on which was, on Mr. Ingersoll's motion, rejected.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. WOOD made a personal explanation to the effect that a newspaper statement that he appointed persons residing out of his district as cadets was false in every particular.

Mr. LOGAN confirmed Mr. Wood's statements.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency bill for folding documents, &c., which passed. It appropriates $47,000.

The Senate bill repealing the provision contained in the act for extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic Rock and Fort Smith railroad to complete the first section of twenty miles of the road was passed—110 against 58.

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Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence between the department of State and the United States Minister to France, relating to the so-called Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and copies of any letters to the Secretary of the Interior on the subject. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the motion, because there was a controversy about the bill and it would occupy the entire morning hour to the exclusion of other business.

Mr. SUMNER denied there was any controversy.

Messrs. Thurman, Davis, Conkling and Morrill, Vt., opposed taking up the bill, because of the absence of Senator Hamlin. Mr. Thurman said, possessed information on the subject important to the Senate.

The motion was rejected—21 to 26.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to secure to all persons equal protection of laws. Lost.

Mr. PRATT was relieved from further service on the Committee on District of Columbia and the Chair authorized to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill changing the circuits of the United States Supreme Court was taken up.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over.

Mr. BILLINGFELT replied at considerable length, very warmly and excitedly, contending that the Senator from Dauphin should not be allowed to dictate to the Committee. Mr. Mackey had had seventeen days to give the Committee what they required, and he even then failed to fully comply. He did not believe Gen. Irwin could be made to before the Senate at this time, but he thought it fair to make this statement.

Mr. WHITE suggested that perhaps it would be better for Mr. Billingfelt not to proceed, as the Chairman of the Committee, with any further expression of feeling.

Mr. HOWARD raised the point of order that Mr. Billingfelt had no right to discuss Gen. Irwin but General Irwin's refusal to answer.

The Chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. BILLINGFELT proceeded: He would not be cowed into a false position by the Senator from Dauphin, nor by his masters, intimating that Mr. Mumma was the time-server of some master.

A personal discussion then ensued between Messrs. Mumma and Billingfelt, and charges and counter charges made.

Mr. McINTIRE asked Mr. Billingfelt if he had not been ordered to make a report this morning?

Mr. BILLINGFELT responded that he had been instructed to report this matter, but that it was understood that a preliminary meeting of the Committee was to have been held on the subject, and such meeting had been held, owing to the absence or engagements of members. He could not, however, report more than he had said, that Gen. Irwin had refused to be sworn before the Committee had failed to meet the requirements of the Committee. This he would reduce to writing, if necessary.

Mr. HOWARD spoke at length, controverting the position that the Senate had no right to govern the Committee. The first duty of the chairman was to have reported Gen. Irwin's refusal to the Senate, asking for an attachment against him. He severely criticised Mr. Billingfelt's course.

Mr. WHITE moved that the resolution be postponed for the present.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved indefinite postponement. He wanted a direct vote on the resolution.

Mr. WHITE said Mr. Billingfelt had not appreciated the fact that his (Mr. White's) motion was intended as a kindness to him, to allow him to prepare a report.

Mr. LOWRY wanted to amend the preamble, by including Mr. Mackey's refusal to answer.

Mr. RANDALL moved adjournment, and it appearing that the motion would probably carry, the Speaker proceeded to clear his table.

VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor was received vetoing the bill extending fifth class auctioneers to Allegheny.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S DETECTIVE BILL.

The amendments from the House to the bill allowing the district attorney of Allegheny county to employ a special detective, were concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The business transacted was unimportant. Adjourned till Monday.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, very foggy, with slight rain.

CLEVELAND, cloudy and calm. Some snow fell last night. Thermometer 30 degrees.

CINCINNATI, cloudy and damp; wind southwest. Thermometer 45 degrees.

INDIANAPOLIS cloudy, storming hard.

ST. LOUIS, cloudy; wind northwest. Thermometer 40 degrees.

OMAHA, cloudy; wind west. Thermometer 30 degrees above.

CHICAGO, cloudy; wind northwest. Thermometer 38 degrees above.

CHEYENNE, clear and pleasant. Thermometer 32 degrees above.

MILWAUKEE, cloudy and mild. Thermometer 30 degrees above.

LOUISVILLE, cloudy; wind west. Thermometer 48 degrees above.

PHILADELPHIA, cloudy, with indications of rain. Thermometer 27 degrees above.

NEW YORK, cloudy. Thermometer 28 degrees.

OIL CITY, cloudy and cold. Thermometer 34 degrees above.

BALTIMORE, cloudy; snow has been falling, but it is fast turning to rain. Thermometer 34 degrees above.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Proposed Repeal of Test Oath Act of 1862—Omnibus Disability Bill—Imposition of Qualifications on Supreme Court Judges—Claims for Quartermaster and Commissary Stores by Loyal Citizens in Rebel States. HOUSE: The Georgia Admission Bill Taken Up and Considered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported favorably the bill recently introduced by Mr. Ferry, repealing the test oath act of 1862. The bill was read and placed on the calendar.

Mr. REVELS presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi asking the speedy removal of the political disabilities of all citizens of that State. Referred to Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew the motion to reconsider, made a few days ago, the vote passing the bill to relieve disabilities from a large number of persons.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill granting lands in Wisconsin to aid the construction of a breakwater and harbor and to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. Referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL concluded his remarks in explanation of the authority of Congress to impose qualifications on the nominees of the President for Supreme Court Judgships. He claimed that the President's power of appointment of recently created Circuit Judgeships was derived from the act of Congress creating the offices.

Mr. DAVIS argued that the act of Congress merely regulated the number of Judges, and the office itself existed by authority of the Constitution.

Mr. DRAKE presented a memorial of the National Association of State and City Superintendents of public instruction, adopted at a meeting in Washington yesterday, asking Congress to take measures to inaugurate a system of public instruction by national schools similar to that inaugurated under the freedmen's bureau. Referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence between the department of State and the United States Minister to France, relating to the so-called Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and copies of any letters to the Secretary of the Interior on the subject. Adopted.

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Various bills from the Committees on District of Columbia, Pensions and Claims were passed.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war, for forage and subsistence furnished supplies and quartermaster stores furnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States to the Commissary and Quartermaster General, to be decided upon by the Court of Claims, and no pay paid until Congress appropriates money.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment to include all claims for rent of buildings and occupation of lands.

Mr. HOWE inquired what some remarks expressed the opinion that the amount of claims under the bill would not exceed $5,000,000, and asserted his confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary returns.

Mr. RICE favored the bill as a means of enabling claimants to preserve in the departments the perfected proof of their claims.

Mr. CONKLING believed the proposed investigation would degenerate into a mere auditing of accounts. The main point of his objection to the bill was that in place of a tribunal proceeding to prevent the disappearance of testimony, *ex parte* statements of claimants were to be taken without the Government being represented, and Congress was to be committed in favor of claims of alleged loyal residents of the South during the war in matter of compensation for loss or injury inflicted by the war. The conclusion that the Government was not liable for such loss or injury was shown in the case of Miss Sue Murphy. Though the loyalty of the claimant was then demonstrated, the question had been decided adversely to all such cases.

Mr. WILSON believed the sooner all these claims were examined and settled the better for the Treasury. He favored the compensation of all in the South who had been faithful to the Government during the war, upon requisite proofs. By defining a day of settlement bogus claims would be trumped up by unscrupulous persons.

Mr. COLE objected to the amendment as opening the doors to claims for trespass on real estate not heretofore recognized. This would require payment for lands occupied by Sherman's army in its march to the sea and by all our armies. He admitted the estimated sum of $5,000,000, made by the chairman of the Committee on Claims, (Mr. Howe,) might cover the amount of just claims, but just and unjust together would exceed that by many millions. He held that during the progress of war damage necessarily resulted, for which there could be no remedy, and a large class of claims properly came under this class.

Mr. JOHNSON then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL said all our legislation hitherto was based upon the theory that the territory over which rebels had control was that of an enemy, and all within it were to be regarded as enemies, and if we had refused to pay for property taken therein. The bill proposed to change that policy and pay for property taken by our army in the enemy's country. He did not understand there was any obligation upon the Government to do that. He recognized not alone the hardship inflicted upon those whose property had been taken, but the hardships on our armies in their marches and suffering. No government yet had undertaken to pay for property taken and not receipted for by Quartermasters. We would very soon be asked to pay for all the property destroyed in the South. While entertaining the highest confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, he preferred to leave the adjudication of these claims to the Court of Claims, where all the machinery was present for arriving at the truth. Under an act of Congress that Court would not pass upon a claim until the loyalty of the claimant was positively established.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment declaring the act to provide only for the examination for their payment.

Mr. POMEROY made an argument in favor of placing loyal citizens in the late rebellious States upon a footing with citizens of loyal States.

Mr. STEWART favored the bill as affording the necessary means of examination of proofs of claims of loyal persons.

Mr. WILLEY read a lengthy written argument upon the obligation of the

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations—Exceptional Pension—Test Oath Act Repeal—Balance of Trade.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1870.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: George H. Butler, California, Consul at Alexandria, Egypt; Almona Thompson, Michigan, Consul at Goderich; F. F. Meigs, Tennessee, to be Consul at Montevideo; Jas. W. Mason, Arkansas, Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia; James Riley Weaver, West Virginia, Consul at Antwerp; D. J. Williamson, California, Consul at Callao.

EXCEPTIONAL PENSION.

The House to-day passed a bill giving to a colored man residing in the District of Columbia, who lost both feet in the second Bull Run battle, a pension, commencing in 1862. This man being a teamster and employe of the Quartermaster's department, and his name not being on the muster roll, his claim received an unfavorable report in preceding Congresses. In opposition to the claim it was urged that its passage would set a precedent requiring an expenditure of two or three millions of dollars every year to meet similar exceptional cases, for which provision would have to be made, in addition to the expenditure of thirty-three or thirty-five millions per annum for pensions.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Official statistics show the imports into the United States for ten months ending Oct. 31st, 1869, amounted to about $400,000,000 against $330,000,000 for the same time in 1868; exports $365,000,000 against $360,000,000 last year. Of the imports $275,000,000, and of exports $240,000,000 were in foreign vessels.

WITHDRAWN.

The President has determined to sustain General Root, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Buffalo District of New York, and has therefore withdrawn from before the Senate the name of Mr. Kibbe, nominated as Root's successor.

TEST OATH ACT.

The bill reported to the Senate to-day to repeal the test oath act of 1862, it is believed will soon pass both Houses. It relieves all persons of disabilities, except those disqualified by the XIVth Amendment.

THE INDIANS.

Southwest Tribes Determined to Exterminate the Whites.—Effect of the Congressional Policy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—General Hazen, commanding the department of Arkansas, arrived here yesterday from Indian territory, and furnished an account of affairs in that country. He says that all the tribes of Indians of the Southwest, held a council at Antelope Hill, in December last, at which it was generally agreed that a war of extermination should be inaugurated against the whites in the Spring. The policy has been changed, and since then the Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes and other Southwestern tribes, have been peacably inclined. With cause on the part of the Government, good order can be maintained. An important council of all the wild tribes that remain will be held on the north fork of the Canadian river on the 20th inst. under the auspices of Superintendent Hosg, the object of which is to secure peace among the tribes hostile to each other. The prospects of success in this direction are quite good. The Quaker mission is extending its influence and working for the benefit of the Indians on the reservations. The influx of railroad surveyors locating subsidies of land for railroads is doing much harm, and endangering the interests of the whites. It is now settled that in that country, the Indians claim, and assume that the Cherokees have commenced warning all the whites to leave their territory. The contemplated action of Congress in moving the Indians and opening their lands to general settlement, is opposed by the great mass of the Indians, they claiming that the result would be a reduction of nine-tenths of them to beggary in five years, through the cheating propensities of the whites. Even the intelligent acknowledge that the country is too large and unwieldy for their use, and are in favor of the curtailment of the reservations to about one-eighth their present dimensions, giving numbers of the tribes who choose to become full and complete citizens their lands, settled by themselves, say one section to each, and the rest to be placed upon reservations under the same arrangement as now, the tract of country thus freed from Indian claims to be thrown open to settlers. In this manner, it is claimed, the former pledges of the Government will be nearer carried out and a much better state of feeling will exist than if the Congressional scheme is practically initiated. By many it is thought the fallacy of an Indian nationality should be destroyed, but that there is no benefit to be derived from interfering with the distinctions and usages of the different tribes.

General Hazen states that the country through Southern Colorado and New Mexico is rapidly settling up, and that before another year is over every valley along the southern tributaries of the Arkansas from Fort Lyon to the mountains, will be dotted with colonies similar to those which passed through here a short time since en route for the Wet Mountains. He describes the country westward and southward of Fort Lyon as capable of sustaining an immense population, and rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

BOSTON.

The Missing Steamer Heard From, Probably.

BOSTON, March 4.—Captain Hoffres, of the bark E. A. Kennedy, from Liverpool, reports that at 3 A. M., February 12th, latitude 48, longitude 35, he passed a long, low propeller, apparently lying still, heading west northwest. She showed only one bright light at the masthead. No other lights were visible in the cabin or about the decks. She had three masts and was square rigged forward with topsail yards. To all appearances the steamer was in good condition and bore no evidence of having met any disaster. Captain Hoffres stated he passed near enough to receive any communication if it had been desired and heard steam escaping. The report current here is that the steamer was the City of Boston and the agent of the Inman Company is of the opinion it may have been her, as the description corresponds to her rig, &c. But there is considerable doubt, as the Captain did not observe her very particularly, and the general appearance of the steamer was like others employed in the Atlantic trade. The steamer seen was also heading in an opposite direction from that the City of Boston would take on her voyage. It is possible it may have been her and she had lost her rudder or was injured in her machinery, which would account for the temporary stoppage in mid ocean.

The Cuban Chief Quesada.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 4, 1870.

Gen. Quesada, accepting the invitation to attend a lecture and concert for the benefit of a Cuban charitable society, says: "I have been deeply affected by observing since my arrival the interest taken by the American people in the affairs of Cuba. I could not expect less from the deep rooted love of liberty and progress which distinguish Americans as a nation. I am equally gratified to see leading men of this country endeavoring to carry out in Cuba the noble work which they have accomplished here. I refer to the emancipation of slavery, the base of the Cuban Constitution, and the starting point of stru

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, firm.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

WE admire the womanly courage of the young girl who, annoyed and insulted by a stranger dogging her steps through our streets the other day, gave him into the custody of a policeman. The puppy was duly punished, and the high spirited girl laid her sex under obligations.

YESTERDAY'S noon quotation for gold was 113¾. The downward movement seems to increase its momentum. If it once touches 110, it can never rise again above that figure, and the hour of specie resumption awaits only the pleasure of Congress and the country, and the precious metal will then practically have been divested of all its speculative value—and that means cash payment at any short notice.

WE have the first number of a new Butler county paper, which styles itself the *Eagle*. Is it established to do the work of buzzards, in the style of the following extract from its introductory editorial?

Who does not admire the manly independence of Senator Lowry as he hurls his burning invectives against wrong, from his place in the Senate? Or who doubts the unadulterated integrity of Senator Billingfelt or Senator Kerr, of our own district? It is simply because these men *are honest*, that they are abused.

THE American and English governments will not fail to institute the most searching investigations into the circumstances of the Oneida disaster. If it shall be found true that Captain Williams was sent to sea, against his own protest, by the senior officer on the station, with only half his proper equipment of boats, that officer, be he whom he may, has a responsibility for the untimely death of one hundred and fifteen men, which he can only share with the captain of the Bombay. The latter knew that he had cut down and sent some vessel to the bottom, but doubtless supposed it to be only some native craft, and so kept on his course. That alone exhibits his brutal inhumanity. If guilty as charged, Admiral Rowan and Captain Eyre ought each to be cashiered, should they escape at that.

IF SPAIN shall, in good faith and without needless delay, execute her engagements to our Minister, and her duty to civilization, in the abolition of Cuban slavery, we trust that our own government will refrain from any act, of direct or indirect intervention, to embarrass her policy. We do not credit a late intimation that the Regent is unwilling to proceed further in this direction. Certainly, it ought to be clearly understood that only in this way, and upon this ground, can the American Government maintain its present attitude of non action. For the personal liberty of the Cubans, "irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude," much could be justified, which we may not dare for the vindication of their merely political rights. As a slave-holding island, Cuba is quite too near our coast to remain long under another sovereignty. As a mere colony of freemen, politically dependent upon Spain, we have no call to assail her allegiance.

QUERY!

Since Governor Geary has conferred upon one W. W. Logan, his brother-in-law, the appointment to a responsible and lucrative office in this county, the Republican people of Allegheny, and of Western Pennsylvania, desire to submit to the Governor the following message, with the hope thot he will make a square answer thereto. We ask him:

Was, or was not, said W. W. Logan in the military service of the so called Confederacy—an officer or soldier in the rebel army?

—If the Governor cannot, or will not, answer this question, we shall have to refer it to the people of Westmoreland county for their report thereon. Or Mr. Logan himself shall have a hearing in our columns, if he desires, in reply to the enquiry.

IRWIN'S REFUSAL TO TESTIFY.

We copy the Harrisburg *Telegraph's* verbatim report of the sayings and doings before the Senate Committee to investigate the Treasury, when W. W. Irwin refused to testify on oath as to his own official conduct:

Mr. Billingfelt—This meeting was called with a view of examining General Irwin, as one of the ex-State Treasurers. We are now ready to proceed with the examination of General Irwin.

[Mr. Irwin arose and stepped towards the table.]

Mr. M'Intire—May I ask you a question before you are sworn. You told us the other day you could not go on with the examination until you had examined the books of the Department. Have you examined the books of the Department since then?

Mr. Irwin—I will state to you what I first said.

Mr. Billingfelt—My first duty, General, is to ask you whether you desire to be sworn or affirmed?

Mr. Irwin—If you will excuse me for a moment I will say you have relieved me of something I was going to ask. That something what I state here to-night shall not be misrepresented to-morrow in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, or the reporters of which——

Mr. Billingfelt—The reporters are gentlemen: I think they will do justice.

Mr. M'Intire—I ask that question to place yourself right here.

Mr. Irwin—If you will permit me to say I will state to you my own position since that time. I have no clerks, and it will be a great deal of labor and expense to make you out a monthly report of the period of my administration of the affairs of the State Treasury.

Mr. M'Intire—That is enough; Mr. Billingfelt will take his affidavit.

Mr. Irwin—I wish to make a few statements if you will permit. I shall not state anything that is improper. There has been a great deal said about the vexed question—about a vault account.

Mr. M'Intire—You had better be qualified. [Another member of the Committee also intimated as much.]

Mr. Irwin—If you will permit, I will proceed.

Mr. Billingfelt—I propose to qualify you. [Turning to the Committee.] If you will agree to hear his statement first, I will. It is with the majority.

Mr. Irwin—I wish to state that the vault account, as it is called, was kept during my treasurership with the treasury account; the whole account being kept by the cashier, and no separate account kept by me, either personally or officially, and everything, I believe, was transferred to my successor, and I believe completely to his satisfaction. I have a letter from the Auditor General, which I desire to present to you, if you will accept. To prepare a statement, as I have told you, I cannot do. It is too much expense and labor, not being in possession of a clerk, and not being the present incumbent of the office. I have another paper that gives you a full statement of which I desire to present which I sincerely hope you will be satisfied with. That is all I have to say. [Handing over the papers.]

Mr. Irwin then made a movement, which indicated that he was about to withdraw from the room.

Mr. White—You do want to leave, do you?

Mr. Irwin—If you will read those papers you will find they are all I have to communicate.

The papers were opened, when several of the members suggested that the committee retire.

This was according done, the committee repairing to an adjoining room. After some time they returned, and resumed their seats.

Mr. Billingfelt—General, are you willing to be sworn or affirmed, and submit to such an examination as the committee deems proper under the matter undergoing examination?

Mr. Irwin—I must respectfully ask you gentlemen, to give me leave—to receive what I have given. That is all I can give you now. I hope you will be satisfied.

Mr. Billingfelt—You say now. Could you at any time?

Mr. Irwin—I do not know that there is anything I can do of any benefit to the State or anybody, without it is a detailed statement, and I cannot do that without a great deal of expense.

Mr. Billingfelt—I would say that it is proper for me to put that question to you as I have done.

Mr. Irwin—Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. Billingfelt—Do I understand you to decline to be sworn?

Mr. Irwin—I do most respectfully decline; or to make further statements than what I have.

Mr. Billingfelt—Could you fix some other time?

Mr. Irwin—If [as to the statements which I make—I have given full satisfaction—I hope I have. Good evening. (Taking up his hat preparatory to retiring.)

Mr. Billingfelt—Better try us first and see what questions we may wish to have propounded—by us members of the committee.

Mr. Irwin—Not being stationed in the Treasury, I do not propose to get up and make a full statement of what transpired during my term. You have had a full statement from Mr. Mackey and Mr. Nicholson, and I hope you will excuse me. Good evening.

Mr. Billingfelt—It is the unanimous desire of the committee that you be sworn.

Mr. Irwin—I am not prepared to be sworn at present. Good evening. (And Mr. Irwin withdrew.)

On motion, the committee adjourned, without fixing a time for another meeting.

The papers presented by Mr. Irwin, to wit, the Auditor General's certificate, and his positive refusal, in writing, to make any further statements, have already been printed in this journal. The latter document was dated Feb. 9, 1870, and was the identical paper which, knowing its contents, the majority of the Committee declined to receive at that date.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Methodists of New York State, numbering nearly two hundred thousand, elected clerical and lay delegates to represent them in matters outside of the usual ecclesiastical order of the Church machinery, met in Convention some days ago in Syracuse. About four hundred delegates were present. Among the most prominent questions before them was, to take steps to locate the new University at Syracuse, embodying the charter of the Genessee College, and concentrating into a first class University. Two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed of the five hundred thousand needed, and the remainder, it is thought, will be easily secured. Resolutions were adopted in favor of temperance, against donating State or municipal funds to churches, and favoring the attendance of members at primary meetings to secure the nomination of good men to office. On the last day resolutions were adopted to secure a better attendance on class meeting, a more rigid exercise of discipline against persons for reading fictitious literature, gaming, theatre going, and social and public dancing.

The Second Sunday School Superintendents' Sociable, for New York, took place at the Seventh Avenue Mission, Wednesday week.

It is said the Baptist colleges have nearly three thousand students, an increase of over five hundred since last year. There are eight hundred students fitting for the ministry, of whom two hundred and forty are in theological schools.

The *Independent* says: Rev. J. Hyatt Smith has resigned charge of the Lecompton avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, and intends to start a new enterprise on the open communion principle.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, the noted Universalist preacher of Chicago, thinks that to very many serious people a well rendered opera is a better means of grace than an orthodox conference meeting. The *Advance*, of the same city, retorts that he might be admitted as a good judge of opera, but asks, isn't it a little risky for him to venture an opinion on prayer meetings.

Some idea may be formed of the interest in the ministrations of Dr. Hall's (Presbyterian) church in New York, from the fact that at the communion season Sunday week the entire floor of the church, both pews and aisles, were crowded with communicants—it was estimated eleven or twelve hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church membership in Pennsylvania alone numbers one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, with a ministry of seven hundred and thirty!

The *Presbyterian Banner* advocates the raising of at least $100,000 to the endowment fund of the Western Theological Seminary, in order to enable the institution to meet the wants of the Church. It gives cogent reasons why this increase should be made, and shows the advantages that will acrue by so doing.

It is gratifying to mention that Dr. Musgrave, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, announces that by the liberality of the friends of the Board, it is fully able to meet all its liabilities promptly, and will close the fiscal year with a good working balance.

The installation of Rev. John M. Forbes, D. D., as Dean of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, Thursday week, at the Church of the Transfiguration, was an occasion of deep interest. Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, who presided, presented the keys of the Seminary to Dean Forbes, in a neat address, after which Dr. W. F. Morgan, on behalf of the Trustees, congratulated the Dean, followed with an address by Dr. Vinton, on the part of the Faculty. The Dean then addressed the Faculty and students, at the close of which he held an informal reception at the rectory and received the congratulations of the clergy and others.

The Diocesan Convention of Pittsburgh will meet at St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, Tuesday, June 14th, 1870.

The Shakers are represented as setting forth to the public, that the example of Jesus in respect to pious celibacy, is the great point of interest in his character and mission. This they especially honor and emulate.

It is estimated that the accessions, by letter and on profession of faith, to the several Presbyterian Churches of Cincinnati, amount to about five hundred. Perhaps those by letter number twenty per cent., leaving the total number on profession of faith four hundred. The accessions are chiefly in four churches, having had about seventy each. The Hamilton Presbyterians, near Cincinnati, have also been favored with a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

LARGE quantities of wool are being brought down at Wheeling almost daily on the Hempfield Railroad, from Washington county, for shipment East. Growers were not willing to take the prices offered just after shearing, and are now disposing of their clips at very considerably reduced rates. The price paid ranges from forty three to forty-seven cents per pound—averaging about forty-five. Many still prefer to hold on rather than accept these fiures.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Change in Social Habits and Commerce—Church Case—Divisions in Congregations—Theological Seminary—Schuylkill Navy—A Challenge—Railroad to New York.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 3d, 1870.

This staid old city of Penn seems to be undergoing changes every time we visit it. It presents a very different appearance now from what is did more than twenty years ago, when we first walked its streets. The people are not so distant, stiff or formal in their manners as they were then. In this regard they are assimilating rapidly the character of Pittsburghers, who are celebrated everywhere for their sociability and hospitality. Of course I always feel at home in the hospitable mansion of my most truly and excellent friend, James Graham, Esq., than whom I know no more honorable and enterprising merchant in this city or elsewhere, and whose family is perfection itself in every thing that relates to unfeigned friendship, kindness, attention and good manners. In every member of it, social virtues have their highest development.

The inevitable marble, bricks, white doors and shutters are still here, but the people are changing constantly and for the better in their social habits. This may be accounted for, in part, by the infusion of such a large element of Pittsburgh society into the city of Brotherly Love.

In the matter of commerce there seems to be a great change also. There is not enterprise enough among the wealthy and solid men to maintain a regular line of steamships between this city and Europe. The consequence is that New York is monopolizing the import and export trade, and many Philadelphia merchants find it necessary to maintain establishments in both cities for the purpose of doing a profitable business. It is not, by any means, an uncommon thing for merchants of the latter city to spend one half of each week in New York.

In passing along the streets, I notice that there are many very eligible business houses without occupants. This is not peculiar of Philadelphia however. It is the same in most of our cities at the present time.

Business seems to be reviving. I notice quite a number of our Pittsburgh merchants here purchasing goods for the spring trade. I would mention their names so far as I have heard or seen them, but this would be unnecessary as they will no doubt duly announce in the columns of the GAZETTE, on their return, their spring purchases, as it will pay them well to do so, by enlarging the circle of their patrons.

A very important church case was argued before the Supreme Court now in session in this place, this week. A writ of *quo warranto* was served on the trustees now in possession of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, by a number of gentlemen who claim to have been duly elected to the trusteeship of that congregation some two or three years since. The defendants moved that the writ be quashed. This motion was argued on Monday and Tuesday of this week by Judge Lowrie for, and Judge Strong against the quashing of the writ. The Court has not as yet rendered any decision, and, so far as I can learn, neither party is very sanguine of success. Here and there one or two may be found who are full of hope, but the majority of either party do not speak with confidence, and they need not, for it is a doubtful matter. "The Supreme Court has the last guess."

This case is interesting to many readers of the GAZETTE, as it is a case in connection with the famous psalmody question which was decided in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, in May, 1868, by the Reformed Presbyterian Church and bears somewhat on the case now pending in Allegheny county. The defendants, who wish the writ quashed, are those who are opposed to the sentence of suspension then passed. They have since suspended relations to the Synod. The relators, on the other hand, still adhere to the Synod, and claim that they are entitled to the church property, which is now valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But whether the writ is quashed, or not, it will not determine the right to the property. To settle this, suit will have to be brought in ejectment form. The case excites great interest here, not only among the parties concerned, but also in the community generally. It a decision should be given before I leave, I will advise the GAZETTE, unless it should be telegraphed by the associate press.

There are five churches in this city connected with the same ecclesiastical denomination as the congregations mentioned above. There are divisions in them all, except two. Their divisions have been caused by the decision in the Psalmody case in Pittsburgh in 1868. It will take years to decide what the consequence may be. There is likely to be endless litigation in regard to title to property. Much money will be spent, and much lost by some parties.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church closed its sessions here last evening. The examinations held during the day were creditable to the young gentlemen who had been prosecuting their studies during the winter. The specimens of pulpit oratory which they gave in the evening were not so creditable, although some of them were very good.

Having said so much on ecclesiastical, I may be permitted to say a few words on naval affairs. The "Schuylkill Navy," an organization of young gentlemen of high social standing and excellent character, who have been known to impose a fine of fifty dollars on a member for landing a boat on the Sabbath day, and who compose the various boat clubs, whose elegant, costly and luxuriant houses adorn the banks of the river above the water works in Fairmont Park, have taken a great interest in the healthy exercise of propelling "craft" by oars. James M. Ferguson Esq., not unknown in newspaper circles in Pittsburgh, having been formerly one of the proprietors of the *United Presbyterian*, has been unanimously re-elected Commodore for the present year. This is a highly deserved compliment. Commodore Ferguson is a first-rate gentleman. One of the clubs of the "Navy"—the Quaker City—sent a friendly challenge a short time since to the Middishipmen of Annapolis to row a four-oared shell race during the coming Summer. The challenge has been accepted, and the race will come off between the 15th of June and the 15th of July next.

The people of New Jersey seem determined to have a new through line of railroad between Philadelphia and New Jersey. At a meeting held at Trenton last evening, a gentleman made use of the following language:

"Every Jerseyman is interested in declaring to the world that he is no longer under the grasp of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The time had been when Jerseymen travelling in the West had been asked on every hand: 'Ah, you are from the State of Camden and Amboy. You are from the State that taxes everybody that crosses your country, are you?' Let us declare now to all the world that they can cross our territory as they please, and we shall feel prouder of our native State."

A First Class Railroad.

While it may be safely assumed that Western railroads, running through thickly settled portions of the rich Western States, will have largely paying business, there must necessarily be a great difference in the amount which will have to be deducted from gross earnings for operating expenses and construction repairs. It is of especial importance, therefore, for investors to know how the road is built upon which a loan is being negotiated. We have been interested in noting some of the details concerning the construction of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, now in operation from Chicago to Momence, 55 miles, and soon to be extended to Danville. The road-bed is solid and of extra width, and the culverts, bridges, &c., of a character for many years to wear. Upon this, white oak ties are laid to the usual number of 2,800 to the mile. The rails are of the best quality and weighing 56 pounds to the yard; and these rails are secured by fish joints. It is evident that such a railroad will need but little repair for many years to come, and that it can transact its rapidly increasing business without the corresponding outlay which most new roads require as soon as they obtain the business which their projectors anticipate.

Upon this road thus constructed, the Company are selling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, having 40 years to run, interest payable semi-annually. The sales already have been large, and the Company has been purchasing materials for the extension and equipment. Among these purchases are 80,000 oak ties, 9,000 tons of rails, 20 locomotives, 180 freight cars, and other articles in proportion. The road has an assurance of large and profitable traffic, both from the local trade and from the carrying of coal and iron from the points of their production along the line to Chicago, where they are in steady demand. The Bonds are for $18,000 to the mile only, and at present price of gold they pay nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment.

A handsome profit may be realized by the exchange of Governments for these equally secure and more profitable Bonds.

Interesting information concerning the road and its Bonds may be had of the Agents advertised in another column.

AT a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, it was agreed to report to the House for action a bill drawn up by Mr. Bingham, the Chairman, to enforce the right of colored citizens to vote under the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment. It is a very important measure, and will undoubtedly pass both Houses without serious trouble, except from the Democracy.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES

Surgeon Sponges. Fine Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. Handsome Velvet Sponges For the Toilet.

Three cases just received this day, which makes the FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Sold by the string, single ounce, or single sponge. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our large and splendid assortment, as we have every variety. Sold at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 10 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the conditions of the atmosphere as the delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are severally liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their consequences is to keep in the digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order. If the stomach be right, the skin will be right, the blood will be pure and healthy, and the nerves will be strong. Hence the importance of a medicine for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is in the early Spring, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it be weak and languid, the whole fabric of the structure will be overtaken. If it be vigorous, the entire organization will be a tower of strength to withstand and overcome the influences of malaria and diseased atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, is now in great demand for this purpose, and the proof of the pure. The stomach will thereby be toned and a renewed, the liver and bowels reclaimed, the kidneys strengthened, and the entire system put in a state of active defence against all the many malignant influences inimical to health, resultant fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria, and other complaints which are known to prevail in the spring-time of bad organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting it, and consequently the unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

NOTICES.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 25 Seventh Ave., (Irwin) street, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

WILLIAM M'CLURE, Secretary.

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ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Building and Storing Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 11 Eighth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attending to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. F. LANG, Secretary.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This will be Borne Out by

THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.

THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.

THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.

THE SECURITY AFFORED BY REGISTRY.

THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.
mh5:w6-$77B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA manifests it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 247 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in Denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as COUPON BONDS, PAYABLE TO BEARER, and may be held in that form; or

The coupons may be detached and canee led the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st, "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d, "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d, "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $12,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ *We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.*

. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

A Large and Complete Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!

Bleached and Unbl'ched Table Damasks.
Linen Table Napkins,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Fancy White Quilts.

Extra Good Bargains in
MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts.

At 8c., Good Light and Dark Prints,
At 10c, Light and Dark Prints, an extra bargain.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts,
At 18 3-4c., White Linen Towels, a great bargain,

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
MORGANSTERN & CO'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80
MARKET STREET.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.

FULL ASSORTMENT

STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
NAPKINS and TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern price s.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
In all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
fe8

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE!

By authority of the Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M., at the Custom House aforesaid, that portion of the Marine Hospital Lot which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, running parallel with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facil ties for moving freight in any direction—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forming the upper line, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passing over the ground; Preble street forms the lower boundary while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at time and place of sale.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
mh8:n88 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following:

Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled Salmon, Holland and Bloater Herrings, Cardines.

Also—Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' fine Stone Ware, manufactured at Greensboro Pa. Smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks, etc., of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Pickles, and every article to be found in a first-class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for Jobbing Trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HRAZLETON,
Nos. 29 and 30, South-west corner Diamond Square.
fe22:n99-WS:s6oT

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice existing.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by
J. C. MATERN, Pittsburgh.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
ja25:TTS8

Iron City College
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets,
(formerly St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete Business College in the United States.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students can commence at any time.
N. B.—Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals,
SMITH & COWLEY,
no27:n86-dT Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRESS GOODS.

New Spring Delaines,
Black

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200.000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Thaw, Jr., James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lorch, Jesse Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jno. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

myl6:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONER & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fe12:tf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 4, 1870.

The gold room to-day has been the scene of intense excitement, and the price declined to 112⅞, the lowest point touched since August 11, 1862, when it sold at 112¾. The downward movement began yesterday afternoon and sales were made late in the evening as low as 114¼. This morning before the formal opening of the room transactions were between 114⅝ and 113⅞. The first recorded sale was at 113⅞, after which the price fell to 113¼, again advanced to 114, fell to 112⅞ and closed at 113.

The *Post* says the market is depressed by weakness in foreign exchange and by the statement of the foreign trade movement of the United States, telegraphed from Washington yesterday afternoon, which makes the balance of trade against this country for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1869, only about $2,008,000. As the trade statement is an official one, it is entitled to consideration, although it bear marks of having been prepared to make as favorable an exhibit as possible. The *Commercial* contends that the statistics are erroneous, and that the adverse balance should be $29,000,000 instead of $2,000,000, to which should be added $35,000,000 interest on bonds held in Europe, making $65,000,000, or at the rate of $110,000,000 per annum. The *Commercial* adds, however, that this balance, it is to be assumed, has been set off by the export of securities.

The *Express* says Europe is, and has been for some time past, buying largely of American railroad securities, either for cash or in exchange for railroad iron. Scarcely a day passes but negotiations are concluded with representatives of European banks for sums of our new railway securities, which are being constantly brought to this market. The cotton crop is very large and is being marketed with unusual rapidity. Caution on the part of importers has brought imports and exports closer together than for years past, and the official figures show our foreign trade is very evenly balanced. In these official figures no account is made of the shipments of American securities, and there are many believers in the theory that Europe is in debt to America and not America to Europe. Thus it will be seen the railways are bringing the country to the verge of specie payment. It is the natural and real cause of the present decline in gold.

The decline in gold to-day unsettled trade in mercantile circles, and had a depressing effect in the produce market. Provisions of all kinds were lower. Flour declined from ten to fifteen cents. Wheat fell and almost unsaleable, notwithstanding the cable reported an advance of from one to three pence at Liverpool. The strongest depression was felt, and the market difference in the views of buyers and sellers brought business very nearly to a stand still. Prices declined fully half per cent., and there was a disposition to speculate on still lower prices in the future. The decline of cotton of late has entailed heavy losses on speculators holding cotton in hopes of a spring rise, and the market is in that feverish condition which might result in much lower prices if cotton on the spot was thrown on the market freely.

The money market was unusually easy at 4@6 on call, and on nearly all business 6@6. A prominent bank to-day made a loan for sixty days at 6 per cent. to a Government bond firm, but this does not reflect the feeling in regard to the future of the money market. Loans have been made for sixty days on stocks at 7 per cent. and a commission of ⅛@¼ per cent. There is an increasing fear of a closer money market in April, when the country is likely to call upon the city for currency to make her yearly settlements.

Business paper is nominal. Sterling heavy and lower at 8½@8¾. Carrying rates for gold 5 per cent. to flat. Clearances $77,000 000.

Governments heavy and lower, but closed steadier. Coupons of '81, 14⅝@14⅞; do '62, 11⅜@11½; do '64, 19¼@19⅜; do '65, 10⅜@11; do new, 9¼@9⅜; do '67, 9¾@9⅞; do '68, 9⅜@10; 10-40's, 7¼@8. Currency 6s, 103@104.

State securities weak, with a decline in new North Carolinas, based on the following telegram from Raleigh: "The bill reducing special tax on bonds passed both Houses by a large majority; it is now a law, and the Court will declare bonds unconstitutional." Missouris, 93⅜; old Tennessees, 55¾; new, 45¼; old Virginias, 68¾; new, 67; old North Carolinas, 46; new, 22½.

The stock market to-day was not affected by the excitement and decline in gold, but with slight exceptions has been strong. The special feature is the Northwestern common, in which dealings have been immense. Reading, Lake Shore and Vanderbilt shares were next in volume of business. The market closed firm at about the highest rate of the day.

The attachment on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road is said to have been invited by the officials of the Company, in order to shut out the small creditors and hasten matters in the Legislature.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 60¾; Cumberland, 30½; Western Union Telegraph, 84; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 19¼; Adams Express, 60½; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 37¾; United States, 50; Pacific Mail, 37½; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 25; do. preferred, 42; Harlem, 143¾; do preferred, 145; Hudson, Scrip, 93¼; Reading, 97; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 97¾; Northwestern, 93; do preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 119¾; St. Paul, 62½; do. preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 43½; do. preferred, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 91½; Terre Haute, 35¾; do. preferred, 63; Chicago and Alton, 113; do. preferred, 113½; O. & M., 30¾; New Jersey Central, 102¾; C. C. & C., 73¾; C. C. & I. C., 19; St. Joe preferred, 107.

Boston prices: Upper Falls, 4; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 85; Quincy 18.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $76,232,581; currency, $4,597,674; general balance, $81,269,941.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113⅛; Silver, 111; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111½; do 1864, 110¾; do 1865, 110¼; do 1865, new, 110¾; do 1867, 109¾; do 1868, Coupons, 109; do 1867, 107½; Adams Express Company, 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph, 84; New York Central, 95; Reading, 97; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 119¾; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87¾; Erie 25¼.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6.65	$6,75
Paris, per franc	21½	20½
Berlin, thaler	82	80
Frankfort, florins	46	50

—Closing quotations received by James F. Brady & Co. Gold: 113¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110⅝; Ten-Forties, 107¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¼; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 110⅝; Lake Superior —

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

The general merchandise market continues quiet and dull and devoid of any new or important characteristics, none at least worthy of special notice. The demand for all of the leading commodities, is light and mainly local, being restricted entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the home trade, while in regard to values, there are no changes with the exception of Sugars and Coffees, which are tending downward in sympathy with the continued decline in gold.

APPLES—Steady, with a steady demand and regular sales at $3@3¼ for good to prime and $3¾@4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime to choice at 33@36, and fancy brands at 37@38.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@2¼ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $6,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over; may be quoted nominally at 2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Sales Western Reserve at 17; Hamburg 17¼; Ohio Factory 18; Ohio Goshen 18½@19; New York Goshen 19½@20.

CARBON OIL—Dull and drooping; we quote standard brands at 25@25½ for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 26½@27, in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cut, stated, $17@18 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 85@90c per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, while prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 7@8; Peaches, 7½@8¼ for quarters, and 9½@10¼ for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—9¾@10¼.

EGGS—Rather weak in sympathy with the change in the weather, but prices are unchanged at 25@26.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FISH—Sales Lake Herring at $4¼ per half bbl, and White Fish at $9¼.

FLOUR—There is no improvement in the demand and the market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5@5½ for spring, and $5¾@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5¼.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in wheat in this market—little or none offering and not much inquiry for it. We continue to quote at $1,30@1,45, for good to choice. Oats steadier but unchanged; 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Corn is in light supply and firmer, but unchanged; 75@75, on wharf for Ear, and 78@80 for Shelled. Rye quiet, and nominally unchanged at 80@85. Barley —90 for prime State spring, and $1,00 for fall.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; prime baled is still quoted at $16@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sellers & Co. quote extra No. 1 at $1,33@1,36, and No. 2 at 88.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

POTATOES—The demand is rather better though prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 40c, on track, and 50c in store. Receipts have been small for some time past, and the supply is now but reduced.

PEAS—$1,70@1,75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market weak and prices lower. We now quote at 12¾ for plain Shoulders, and 13¾ for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15¾@16¾; Clear 16¾; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾. Lard, in tierces, 15½@15¾; in buckets, 16½@16¾. Mess Pork, $28@28,50.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Timothy steady at $5@5¼. Timothy seed, $4¼@5, and Flax seed, $2,10@1,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

The metal market has been rather quiet this week, the sales in the aggregate being comparatively light, and as many of the mills bought pretty liberally two weeks ago, and are now pretty well supplied, the demand is only moderate, while prices are unchanged. There is no disposition manifested to weaken, but was in January (and the early part of February to force sales, and all good established brands, either eastern or western, are held firmly and prices are well sustained. Common and inferior irons, of course, are very dull, as buyers they are not wanted, but as already intimated, the demand for first class brands is fully up to the supply.

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons	Com'n Gray Forge	$34.60	cash
50 "	Cold Short Forge	35.00	6 mos
20 "	Gray Neutral Forge	36.50	4 mos
20 "	No. 1 Foundry	39.00	4 mos
40 "	No. 1 do	40.00	4 mos
50 "	No. 1 do	40.50	4 mos
30 "	No. 2 do	37.00	4 mos
10 "	No. 2 do	36 00	cash
50 "	No. 3 do	36 00	cash
40 "	No. 2 do	39.00	4 mos
40 "	No. 1 do	38.50	4 mos
100 "	Chickies Forge	36.00	cash
10 "	Neutral Gray Forge	35.50	cash
100 "	No. 2 Foundry	38.00	4 mos
10 "	Gray F'ge Red Short	35.00	cash
10 "	do do do	35.00	cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

50 tons	White and mottled Red Short	$35.00	4 mos
50 "	White and Mottled Red Short	35.00	4 mos
600 "	Gray Forge Deliver.		
	White at Furnace	34.25	4 mos
600 "	Gray Forge	34.00	4 mos
350 "	Open Gray—to arrive	36 50	4 mos
80 "	No. 2 Foundry	37.00	4 mos
350 "	Close Gray Mixture of Native ore	36.00	6 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

The oil market is quiet and without any perceptible change in any respect. Crude appeared to be a shade firmer, there being a slight improvement in the demand, but, as yet, there are no buyers at an advance. Refined is quiet and unchanged. We are in hopes that the clouds that have enshrouded the trade for the past two months, will soon break and disappear, that there will be a good spring and summer trade, though the indications, it must be confessed, are not encouraging.

CRUDE.

As already intimated, the market was rather stronger to-day, under the influence of a slightly improved demand, but prices are unchanged. Buyers are offering 12 cts for spot or seller this month and sellers asking 12¼. Sale 1,200 bbls, April at 12¼.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 March at 27½; 500 each April to August at 29. April to July reported as being offered at 28½; and May to December at 30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Gallagher's Tank 988, on account J. T. Stockdale; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; J Gallagher 480, on account L B & C; J Wilkins 240, on account Phil'a and Boston Pet Co; D Bly & Co; 80, on account W S Thompson; Penn Oil Works 400, on account P Hutchinson; Peerless Oil Works 403, on account B S Duncan; Eagle Oil Works 80, on account B S Duncan,

Total ..... 2,771 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 160 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Flour steady and quiet; white X X $6,00@6,50; red X X $5,25@5,50; amber X X $5,00@5,75; spring X X $5,00@5,50. Buckwheat flour at $6,00@7,00 for good. Petroleum market somewhat unsettled; refined 4½ for 25% gravity, and 25½c as the asking price for large lots; crude is higher and held at $5,90 per barrel.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Cotton in demand at 21c; Receipts: 797, exports 326 bales; week's receipts 6,438, exports 632 bales; stock 23,460 bales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton decided. ly lower; sales 2,000 bales at 22½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 5380 bbls, dull and 5@10c lower; sales 5400 bbls at $4,60@4,80 for superfine State and western, $4,90@5,70 for extra State, $4,80@5,80 for extra western, $5,50@6,10 for white wheat extra, $5@6 for R. H. O., $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis, $6,20@8,50 for good choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4,40@5,30. Corn meal dull. Whiskey more active and lower; sales 350 bbls at 89@91. Wheat—receipts 10,840 bush, dull and drooping; sales 24,000 bush at $1 for rejected No. 3 spring, $1,27@1,29 for winter red and amber western, $1,37 for white Michigan, $1,70 for choice white State. Rye quiet; sales 1,000 bush western at 95c, an outside price. Barley dull and heavy; sales 2500 bush Canada West at $1. Barley malt dull. Corn—receipts of 3,400 bush, scarce and firm; sales 1,600 bush at 96@98c for new mixed western; $1,03 @1,04 old yellow southern. Oats dull; receipts 10,728; sales 22,000 bush at 56@56½c western; 62@63½c State. Rice dull. Coffee firm: 1,000 Rio 13½@18. Sugar is quiet: 200 hhds Cuba 9¼@10c; 100 boxes Havana 10¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady 15¾@16c crude; 28¼@30c refined. Hops dull 18@27c for American. Linseed oil lower 85@87c. Turpentine dull 44@ 44½c. Pork heavy and lower; 325 bbls $25,70@26 new mess; $20,70@21 prime, and $23,50@24 prime mess; $25,50 new mess; seller April $25. Beef steady: 19 bbls $10@15 plain mess; $14@17,50 new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet at $26@ 28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 1,000 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut Meats more active, with sales 1,120 pkgs at 10¾@11½c for shoulders, and active at 14@14¾c for hams. Middles dull and lower, with sales 80 boxes for Cumberland cut at 13@13¼c, and 100 boxes do deliverable in Chicago at 12¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet at 10¾@11¼c for western. Lard lower with sales 650 tierces at 13¾@14¼c for steam and 15@15¾c for kettle rendered; also 1,250 tierces steam, seller April and May, a 14¼c. Butter quiet at 14@25c for Ohio and 28@45c for State. Cheese dull and heavy at 14¾@15½c. Freights to Liverpool firm. Shipments: 15,000 bush wheat per sail at 2c.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull, heavy and nominally 1c lower; sales No. 2 spring at $1,10@1,10; winter red and amber western $1,26@ 1,28. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 61@62c for Ohio; 55@56½c for western. Corn firm at 85@86c for sound new mixed western. Pork quiet; seller mess March or April at $26,87 and buyers at $25,75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats in fair request at unchanged prices. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet; 14c was bid and 14½c asked for prime steam for March. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Tobacco is active and firm. Cotton nominal at 22c. Hemp unchanged. Flour drooping and unsettled, with spring extra and double extra at $4@4,35, fall superfine at $4,25@ 4,50, extra $4,50@4,75, double extra $4,80 @5,25. Wheat: spring lower at 85@87c for No. 2; fall dull and easy, with No. 2 red at 98c@$1,02, No. 1 do. $1,07½@1,10, choice $1,12@1,15. Corn inactive, at 75@ 78c for mixed, 76@77c for yellow, 78@84c for white. Oats unchanged at 48½@49c. Barley dull, at $1 for prime; $1 section, $1,05 for Minnesota, $1,25@1,30 for choice fall. Rye inactive at 70@72c. Whisky firm at 95c. Sugar unchanged at 9¾@ 10c. Coffee steady at 20@23c. Provisions nominally lower and unsettled, and not enough done to establish prices. Pork, jobbing, at $27. Dry salt clear sides, in a small way, 14¾c. Bacon: jobbing lots of shoulders at 12c; clear sides 16¾@16¾c. Lard nominally lower, at 14c for choice kettle. Receipts—flour, 9,600 bbls, wheat 9,700 bush, corn 8,000 bush, oats 11,400 bush, barley 350 bush, rye 6,000 bush, hogs 400.

Cattle inactive at full prices, with sales at 4¼@5c for medium, 5¼@6¾c for prime to choice, 7@7¼c for extra. Hogs wanted, at 8@8¼c for light to extra.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour quiet and steady at $4@5,75 for spring extras. Wheat dull: No 2 declined 1¾@1¾c; No 1 quiet at 88c; sales of No 2 at 77¾@ 78¾c, closing at 78¾@77¾c and No 1 unchanged this afternoon. Corn scarce and firm at 69¾@68¾c for No 2, and 54¾@ 57 for no grade, and unchanged this afternoon. Oats dull and ½c lower, closing at 37½c for No 2. Rye dull and steady at 86@87c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal at 65@70c for No 2. Highwines nominal at 95@95½. Mess pork lower at $26@27,50, closing steady at $25,75 cash, and $26,62½@26,75 seller April. Lard weak and ¼c lower, closing dull at 12¾c. Meats quiet, closing at 9¾c for dry salted shoulders, 12¼c for rough sides, and 13¾c for short rib middles loose. Hams quiet and steady at 13 cents for green. Dressed Hogs steady for light and heavy for shipping lots at $10,25@10,75, dividing on 200. Receipts for the past 24 hours—5,019 bbls flour, 1,559 bush wheat, 5,806 bush corn, 5,460 bush oats, 350 bush rye, 6,261 bush barley, 5,486 head hogs. Shipments —7,269 bbls flour, 7,083 bush wheat, 13,872 bush corn, 3,122 bush oats, 2,880 bush rye, 2,450 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour—family $5@5,25. Wheat dull at $1,06@1,08. Rye dull and unchanged at 80@85c. Barley very dull at 90@$1,10. Whisky closed unsettled and nominal at 94c. Provisions unsettled, no demand and prices nominal; some purchases of bulk shoulders were made at 9¼c cash, and 10c buyer April, to cover contracts. Mess pork could have been bought at $26,75. Bulk sides at 13¾@14¼c, and bacon at 14¾@16c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Lard was offered at 14¾@ 14¾c for steam and kettle rendered. Sugar cured hams dull at 17@18c. Butter scarce at 30@35c. Linseed oil dull at 97 @98c. Lard oil nominal at $1,28@1,30. Sugar dull and drooping at 9¾@10c, the latter for prime. Molasses dull, at 75@80c. Coffee unchanged and dull at 18@24c.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Sales 163 hhds tobacco at $5,75@7,25 for trash to lugs, $8@17,75 for low to good leaf; market firm. Cotton dull with a downward tendency; sales 100 bales low middlings at 19½c; stock 6209 bales, against 1200 bales for the corresponding period last year. Flour steady and unchanged. Grain quiet: red wheat $1,10, white $1,20. Corn 93c. Rye 90c. Oats 55c, all sacked. Whisky 95c.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Live Hogs active and steady at $8@9,15 for common to extra. Cattle 25c lower; dull: $4,25@5,75 for cows and light steers, $6@6,90 for fair to medium, and $6,75@7,25 for good to extra shipping steers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour dull: western extra family $5@7. Wheat quiet: Pennsylvania red $1,25. Rye held at $1. Corn—small business; new yellow 90@ 92c. Oats steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1@1,03.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour nominal. Wheat quiet at 87¼c for No. 1, and 80¾c for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn firmer at 52c for new. Rye nominal. Dressed hogs firmer at $10@10 25.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Mess pork firm at $27@27 50. Bacon firm: rib sides 15½ @15¾c, clear rib 16¼@16¾c, shoulders 12¾@12¾c, hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16¾c. Whisky dull at $1.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton dull; low middling 19¾@20c; good ordinary 18c; stock 6,000 bales.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton dull; low middlings 19¼@20c; good ordinary 18c; stock 6,000 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 4.—100 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick; 46 bales b corn, 72 pdls b hamides, H R McClellan; 3 cars staves, M P Adams & Bro; 1 do do, Hastings & D; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, Woodworth & D; 49 bales wool, S Harbaugh; 95 bgs barley, J Miller; 197 do do J Gangwich; 5 bb s apples, C Slade; 2 do do, 2 b hides, Hays & Stewart; 2 bbls apples, C Shaldaker; 10 b hides, 1 bdl c nid os, 4 do s pelts, J Gallagher; 1 anvil, J England; 5 bbls onions, M S Dilworth; 40 bgs oats, Meanor & H; 2 bxs cigars, 1 bgs c seed, W M Rankin, 78 bgs corn, McHenry & H; 2 bbls eggs, ½ do onions, Volgt, M & Co; 6 bbls eggs, W H Graff; 22 bgs barley, F Schields; 2 pkgs paper, Frazier & M; 2 hhds tobacco, 1 box samples, Weyman & Bro; 25 tcs hams, 1 cask bacon, F Seiler; 6 bdls steel, 12 c plates, Singer & N; 10 half butts tobacco, Carter McG; 15 bales b corn, 1 Dickey; 2 bxs h ware, M McWhiney; 100 bdls snaths, 12 do hoes, Park & Dean; 1 car mill iron, Harbaugh & M; 10 bxs tobacco, E Goldsmith; 11 bxs soap, 8 do lard, 5 kgs do, J Mills & Son; 5 hhds shoulders, 1 do do, J H Parker; 1 case d goods, McCandles & J; 2 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 4.—2 cars potatoes, J B McVittery; 2 do lake sup ore, Rees, Graff & Dull; 6 cars ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Park Bros & Co; 100 bbls lime, Lang & McKeller; 3 bbls cullett, Knox, Kim & Co; 20 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick; 2 bbls, varnish, I do oil, Lemon & Weise; 60 bdls snaths, W W D & Co; lot pipe and pumps, Wallace, C & Co; 3 bbls potash, 1 Dickey & Co; 57 sks rye, 193 do oats, 6 do rags, Graham & M; 18 bdls, 1 bx c stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 3 bbls oat meal, 1 do pearl barley, Schwartz & H; 8 do oat meal, 5 kegs, 3 bbls pearl barley, Strickler & M; 5 bbls oil, Lippincott & Sweet; 9 kegs washers, Lewis, O & P; 13 bbls apples, 13 sks onions, 4 do flaxseed, Meanor & Harper; 40 sks potatoes, P Duff & Son; McBane & Anjer; 5 bbls apples, 5 bxs cheese, 25 hf bb s w fish, H Riddle; 11 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, S Devol; 2 bbls dry apples, 3 do eggs, H Rea Jr; 7 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx, 1 hf bbl butter; Head & M; 20 hf bbls w fish, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 hf bbls trout, 10 do do, w fish, W Coopor; 15 hf bbls w fish, 10 do herring, Seghmyer & V.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 4.—200 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 8 tubs butter, Jas A Graff & Co; 2 kgs do, S Devol; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 box tea, Carter McGrew & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Deem & D; 10 bxs farinia, Arbuckles & Co; 11 do butter, Voigt, M &Co; 7 pkgs, Schwartz & H; 5 bbls high wines; Raymer, H & Co; 50 do lard, 2 cars bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 20 churns, S Hare, & Son; 7 sks c seed, 78 do oats, J Hinkle; 1 keg brandy, J Adler & Co; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 bbls highwines, Littell & M; 60 half bbls fish, Arbuckles & Co; 75 do do, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 s machines, W Summer & Co; 50 bxs cheese, 8 do butter, J B Canfield, 28 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 4.—2 bbls tallow, Geo Hasler; 3 cars railroad iron, care, C A Carpenter; 1 do limestone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 10 sks clover seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 cars metal, Rees, Graff & Dull; 35 sks flour, Culp & Shepard; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 10 bgs seed, 8 pkgs butter and eggs, W Stewart; 10 do do, Z C Schinnel; 8 do do, A Gallagher; 70 rolls leather, 3 bbls grease, W Flacus & Son; 1 car hay, Thos Duncan; 8 sks rye, 4 do seed, Scott & Gisal; 115 bbls tar, L Oppenheimer; 11 sks corn, A Riley; 13 do do, Robb & Hill; 64 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Rier; 50 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 4.—1 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car millfeed, 1 do hay, Geo Stewart; 75 bdls follose spokes, J Lautner; 56 bgs flax seed, M B Suydam; 3 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 3 bbls clover seed, Jos Craig; 12 sks oats, J Kohen; 1 car flax seed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 3 cars ice, A Ackley; 4 do metal, Lewis, Bailey & Balzell; 2 do wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 1 do metal, Rogers & Burenfield; 3 do do, Spang, C & Co; 7 bales broom corn, E B Mathews; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 do ore, Pgh Iron & Forge Co.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 4.—49 bbls whisky, W A Keefer; ½ do tobacco, R & W Jackson; 6 do whisky, Dillinger & S; 160 bxs w glass, H C Fry & Co; 78 sks corn, Kell & R; 49 bbls whisky, Little & M; 6 bdls bags, D Wallace; 1 car metal, J Moorhead; 83 bdls paper Markle & Co; 1 car sand, Knox, Kim & Co; 1 do metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 1 box mdse, McElroy, D & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with 6 feet in the channel.

The City of Evansville, we regret to learn, took a shear on her pilot, in the vicinity of "Merriman," on Thursday morning, and before the engines could be reversed with sufficient power, struck the bank with considerable force, doing considerable damage. It is reported that she took about a foot of water, sprung a good many of her joints, and injured herself in several respects. There was nothing serious in the accident, however, and she left above on Tuesday, and as she passed Steubenville the same evening she must have got along pretty well.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. Evans, will leave for New Orleans to-day, positively, and shippers are requested to have their bills of lading down before 12 o'clock. The clerks, Messrs. Harbison and Girtiest will be on hand to attend to those having consignments on the boat.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati yesterday afternoon with a good freight list, between four and five hundred tons.

The Glendale, which boat left for St. Louis on Thursday evening, ran aground at Grand Rivers, and was still sticking there at last accounts.

It appears that the Sallie was not the only boat victimized by Wilburn, the sugar broker at New Orleans. The Silver Bow, Mollie Ebert and the Mississippi were also treated in the same manner and by the same man. The Silver Bow, settled, in preference to entering into litigation, but the owners of the Mollie Ebert and Mississippi have employed counsel and will prosecute the matter, to find out who has to stand the loss. It does not seem right that these boats should be held accountable in this matter, be forced to pay for an article they never received. It is also clear that the agent at New Orleans had no right to sign bills of lading without open evidence that the sugar had been received, and it is suspected that the agent and sugar broker were both connected with this swindle for fraud, as both of them, it is said, have disappeared.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Whittaker, is filling up steadily and will be the first boat out for Nashville, and the same is true of the Camella, Capt. R. C. Mason, for St. Louis.

Capt. Yerkes, a lower river steamboatman, is here looking for a boat to place in the Louisville and Arkansas river packet trade.

The Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan's new boat, will leave on her first trip in the Cincinnati packet trade, next Thursday. She is, in all respects, a first class boat, and is admirably adapted for the trade for which she was constructed.

The Belle arrived and departed for Wheeling.

Mr. Andrew Ackley is receiving a large quantity of very fine ice from New York state, with which he inteuds to supply steamboats. It eclipses any ice we have seen yet.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Monday says: Captain Hiram K. Hazlett is again in town, and will henceforth be intrusted in making the necessary arrangements for carrying out the contract for government transportation on the Missouri River. Mr. K. H. Woolfolk, one of the owners of the steamer Richmond, was on 'Change yesterday. We learn that the Richmond will be one of the boats Mr. T. M. Rees, of Pittsburgh, recently at Memphis and engaged upon the wreck of the Maggie Hart, and returned in this city on Saturday. He leaves to-day for Cincinnati.

—Mr. Thomas Litherbury, of Cincinnati, is building several barges for the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, to be used in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. They possess several improvements over others yet constructed. Their capacity will be from 1,200 to 1,500 tons.

—The famous steamer Richmond, which has been lying at Columbus, Ky., for some time past, in the hands of the United States Marshall, was sold to a party of prominent St. Louis boatmen, on the 3d, for $100,000. She will immediately take her place in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

—Capt. J. H. and D. W. Marratta left Cincinnati, Thursday, for the wreck of the Emma No. 3, to make an effort to recover the body of their brother, Walter Marratta, and to assist in the recovery of the bodies of other persons lost on that steamer.

—The Peninah left Little Rock for St. Louis on the 22d of February. The upper Arkansas was so low that the steamer Czark was going down slowly, double tripping her freight over the bar below Lewisburgh.

—The Minnesota, bound for Cincinnati, struck an obstruction near Hailie's Point, raising her wheel out of place, and breaking her plummer-block. She was towed back to Memphis by the Gallatin for repairs.

—The Leonidas, Peninah and tow boat Simpson Horner were at Cairo on Wednesday. The Leonidas has 14 hhds sugar for Pittsburgh.

—Capt. John James Sr., purchased the Emperor at Cincinnati on Wednesday. Price, $12,000. Capt. S. T. James takes command.

—The Great Republic left New Orleans on Wednesday, and the Sallie and Carrie V. Kountz passed Vicksburg the same day.

—The Mississippi had probably 200 head of stock on board when she struck, which were doubtless all lost.

—The Mollie Ebert, St. Louis to New Orleans, was at Memphis on Wednesday.

—The Messenger was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

—The Savanna was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand.

☞ Agents for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of PARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Seats.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

ja22:d99

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer ARLINGTON,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Election.—Company "A" of the Duquesne Greys will meet at their Armory, Monday evening, for the purpose of electing a Second Lieutenant.

Hear Mrs. Wright, the author of "Priest and Nun," next Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, on the School, Convent and Confessional—an extraordinary lecture. 2

The Annual Sermon before the Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny, will be preached to-morrow (Sunday) evening, by Rev. A. M. Milligan, in Dr. Pressly's Church, Union avenue, Allegheny. Hour of service, 7½ o'clock.

The Twelfth Ward of this city is at the present time infested with petty thieves. Oil refineries and rolling mills are made the victims of their nightly visits. The rascals, if they continue in their nefarious operations, will run a good chance of cold bullet.

Captured.—Officers Long and Cupples yesterday arrested Henry Sullivan, against whom an information had been made, before the Mayor by Chief Hague, charging him with selling lottery tickets. He waived a hearing and was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at Court.

Slight Fire.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday evening a slight fire occurred in the building owned and occupied by Mr. G. Quigley as a residence, and in which he keeps the Catholic book store. The fire originated in his sleeping room, and was caused by a coal falling from the fire and rolling on the floor. The alarm was given and the engines responded promptly, but the flames were extinguished without their aid.

Closing of the Fair.—The fair for the benefit of the Mansfield Catholic Church, after a successful run of three weeks, closed on Tuesday night last, netting close upon $4,000. For the various prizes the following were the awards: Gold watch, most popular gent, Pat. O'Shea, Esq.; gold watch, most popular workingman, Hugh McIlvaine; ladies' gold watch, Miss Annie Gormley; bedstead for most charitable lady, Mrs. J. Ford; the brooms, one to Mrs. Rosch, the other to Miss Annie McKenna.

Trinity Church, Sixth Avenue.—In addition to the regular Lent services appointed in this Church there will be a sermon EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday night) at 7½ o'clock. The following are the preachers appointed: Monday evening, Bishop Kerfoot; Tuesday evening, Rev J. D. Wilson; Wednesday evening, Rev. R. F. Brooke, Thursday evening, Rev. W. H. Roberts; Friday evening, Rev. Dr. Preston. The sittings will be free and a cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Madame Parqua, the distinguished lecturer and faithful missionary of the West Indies, will lecture in the First Colored Baptist Church, on Water street, a few yards from Federal, Allegheny, next Tuesday evening, March 8th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "The Colored Man: His past, present and future." She will also speak of the social and political condition of the people of Hayti, and narrate the cause of the recent revolution in that country. We respectfully urge all to come and hear her. Tickets of admission 20 cents each; children 10 cents.

No. 45 Ninth Street.—Many of our readers are cognizant of the fact that Mr. John Megraw tobacconist, at No. 45 Ninth (late Hand) street, has on hand a large stock of tobacco and cigars, but there are perhaps others who do not know the fact, and it is for the purpose of furnishing them with this valuable information that we refer to the matter. We say valuable, and mean it, for whatever is of interest to man in a business point of view, valuable, and how many are interested in the matter of tobacco and cigars. Mr. Megraw's stock includes all the best brands of tobaccos and the finest brands of cigars imported and of home manufacture. His prices are reasonable and he is an honorable and high minded business man, always gentlemanly, courteous and accommodating to his customers.

Abstract of Collections in the Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania, for the month of February, 1870:

Total collection on stamps	$	48,651 23
" " Sales		2,222 05
" " Penalty Liquors		2,462 25
" " Banks & Bankers		5,226 01
" " Gross Receipts		1,711 41
" " Sales		28,047 51
" " Legacies and Int.		
elsewhere enumerated		274 72
Total collections on Internal Revenue	$	88,595 68
" " Legacies		1,139 94
" " Succession		1,853 92
" " Articles not specified		32 25
" " Gas		4,599 15
" " Penalty		1,000 00
	$	143,256 65
Same time in 1869		102,467 91
Excess Feb. 1870	$	40,788 74

The Homicide.

Coroner Clawson repaired to the late residence of Jacob Ambas, deceased, yesterday morning to hold an inquest, and after swearing a jury, postponed the investigation until ten o'clock this morning. A *post mortem* examination will be made in the meantime. The other injured man, Fritz, will probably recover as his case was considerably improved yesterday.

Information was made before Justice Heisel yesterday morning by Christian Hamm, charging Albert Long, who, it is alleged, was one of the attacking parties, with murder. He was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing on Monday.

Fire Marshal's Report.

Major George W. Murphy, Fire Marshal of Allegheny county, makes the following report of fires in the county during the month:

During the month of February, 1870, in Allegheny county, there were ten fires, (not including chimneys, etc.,) at which property was destroyed to the amount of.....$39,007
On which insuaance was paid.....20,088

Loss over insurance.....$18,919

The largest fire during the month was the oil refinery of Livingston Bros., at which property to the amount of $16,000 was destroyed.

Printing Committee.

The Committee on Printing of City Councils met yesterday (Friday) at the Controller's office, at 2 o'clock.

The Committee prepared specifications and ordered the Controller to advertise for proposals for printing a "Municipal Record," in compliance with resolutions passed in Councils.

The Controller was instructed to pay no bills for printing, except such as have been approved by the Committee.

The Committee prepared specifications and authorized the Controller to advertise for proposals for printing in pamphlet form the Ordinances and Acts of Assembly relating to this city, and reports of city officers for the year 1869.

The meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience assembled at the Opera House last evening notwithstanding the "leaky" condition of the weather. Miss Osborne, the accomplished actress who has so ably filled the position of leading lady in Mr. Canning's excellent company during this season, was the recipient of a benefit. The "Lady of Lyons" was presented with Miss Osborn as "Pauline," a *role* in which she excels many actresses of much greater pretensions. She also appeared in the *role* of Katherine, in "Taming a Shrew," which *role* was also well sustained. This evening Messrs. Palmer & Crosby, scenic artist and machinist, will take a benefit, on which occasion Mr. Harry Hotto, the popular comedian, will appear in an excellent bill.

Spelling Contest.

Monongahela borough and West Pittsburgh public schools met at West Pittsburgh last Friday for the purpose of testing their respective merits in spelling. The contest began at 1½ P. M. and continued till near 4 o'clock, with considerable interest on both sides. The scholars of both schools evinced a good degree of ability.

This will certainly result in good to the pupils of both schools, as both are anxious to come off first best in the contest, which we are informed is to take place in a week or two. The contest will be spirited, as the principals, Messrs. Porter and Mills, are making a good deal of effort for the reputation of their respective schools.

A PATRON.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Christianity and the Constitution.

RECOGNITION OF THE DEITY.

Second Session of the National Christian Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Morning Session.

The Convention reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, President Brunot in the chair. The house was well filled, and the proceedings seemed to attract great interest.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Sproul.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Committee on Resolutions through their Chairman, submitted a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

On motion the resolutions were considered *seriatim*.

In the first resolution Dr. Sproul moved to strike out the word "thus," but after considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the resolution adopted by a rising vote.

Professor McIlvaine moved to amend the second resolution by striking out the words "subserve moral as well as material ends," and inserting "having moral as well as material objects."

A protracted discussion ensued on this motion, in which Professor McIlvaine, Rev. Mr. Dixon, Professor Sloan, Rev. Mr. McCartney, Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. Mr. McAllister and Rev. Mr. Milligan participated. The latter gentleman argued in favor of the introduction of religious as well as moral objects.

Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick was opposed to the reading of the resolution, and while he favored the acknowledgment of God in the Constitution, he was opposed to going one step further. He thought the religious freedom now enjoyed should be preserved.

One speaker thought the resolution did not go far enough. He contended that the Convention should not only declare that nations "have moral as well as material objects," but should declare that nations who do not have such objects in view are defective and to that extent commit a sin.

After some further discussion the resolution as amended was then adopted.

The third resolution was then read, and after some discussion a proposition was made to strike out the words "wherever it is known," which was adopted.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, the hour of twelve arrived, and the Convention adjourned until two o'clock, with the benediction by Rev. W. H Locke.

Afternoon Session.

Convention reassembled at the appointed hour, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

Discussion of the resolutions was then resumed.

Rev. Dr. Page introduced Rev. Dr. Lehman, as a Prussian by birth and a friend of the cause, which had recently made his own country so powerful among the nations.

Dr. Lehman upon ascending the platform said he felt highly honored upon being called upon to express his views upon this important question. It might be a piece of great presumption for him, not a native, to come before the American people on this subject, but as he was the father of five children, all Americans, he felt anxious to leave them a heritage, that of being residents of a christian land. [Applause.] It had been said that this recognition of God would destroy the freedom of the people. The fact was it is the "Truth that makes you free." He saw before him now many of the daughters of America, and he asked what made them different from the daughters of Hindoostan and India? Was it not the religion of Christ which had made them free. [Applause.]

The speaker then reviewed the history of some of the European nations which refused in their national affairs to acknowledge God, and as a consequence, powerful though they had been, they were not now recognized among the family of nations. In contrast with this the rapid growth and power of Prussia, which had universally recognized God, was an irrefragable argument in favor of the object at which they aimed. The history of Christianity exhibited what it could do to make men happier and better, and secured to them the highest liberty. Americans then should stick to the name of Jesus in their Constitution. In that name there was strength. [Applause.]

Prof. J. R. McIlvaine proposed as an amendment to the resolution, "that it is the right of nations, as such and individuals, to worship God according to the Christian religion."

He wished to suggest the superior power in a plan like this of *implicit* statements, as in contrast with *explicit* statements. Implicit statements disarmed all opposition, while explicit statements only aroused it. He thought the great difficulty in this movement was the denial of the *right* of nations to worship God. If the *right* were recognized, then the *duty* would follow as a matter of course. This was the point in the whole matter. This was where the acme of the battle stood, and around which everything centred.

The implicit statement in the amendment he proposed placed the matter in its proper light. The other method of stating the matter would seem dogmatical and theological, and would call forth great opposition, which the other would not. The great battle of the ages was fought by the church in ages past, on the implicit statement of the Apostles Creed. Thus, under divine wisdom and guidance, the church avoided an explicit statement and the contest was crowned with triumphant success, such as the church never could have again if it will be returned to this sort of statement.

The birth of sectarianism dated back to the Nicene period. That was an explicit statement. Men began to doubt it and immediately the war of words began.

Rev. S. O. Wiley, D. D., of Philadelphia, said this resolution touched upon one of the elements proposed in the amendment, which was the aim of the Convention. The question then as it struck him was a vital one. He thought this amendment to the resolution under discussion struck out Jesus Christ. If this were elominated all else that they did would amount to very little. The question was does Christ sustain any relation in reference to the ruling of the nation. If he did have any such relationship it should be distinctly recognized and he would not acknowledge anything but an explicit statement and trust. He thought the doctrine that Jehovah was the head of the nations, and the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and the Bible the only correct guide, was as much a doctrinal statement as anything that could be offered. It could not be otherwise stated. They as friends of this new movement claimed that, they wished to have Christ recognized in the most distinct manner. It was a doctrine, and they would be opposed by all who attempted to refute the truth. But they must not attempt to temporize. They must not yield the first and grandest truth. The argument urged in support of omitting the name of Christ, that it would drive away with an appearance of sectarianism, and while it should be included yet it was not expedient. Such an argument was fallacious. Jews and infidels would not be propitiated by such a compromise. They understood what was indicated in this proposed amendment, and it was the principle which they opposed Christians then could have no support from them by this compromize. And more than all Christ would never recognize such temporizing. The speaker preferred to fall in the matter under the banner upon which was inscribed the name of Jesus rather than sully the contest by such a base compromise. Under the leadership of Christ and under his own banner, they should carry on their cause, and rise and fall with it.

Prof. McIlvine now amended his amendment so as to make it read "the religion of Jesus Christ."

Mr. Kennedy favored this amendment because he considered it contained the vital principle contended for in this movement. He said, however, if the first and second persons in the Holy Trinity were to be named he thought the third should also be included. He favored, however, using a term which would include all the three in one.

Dr. Newman thought the term, "The Triune Jehovah" would cover all the ground. It clearly expressed their views and was the best method of explaining what they desired without confusing the amendment with verbiage.

Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, of New York, said for the best of all reasons we did not say the Lord's prayer, in Christ's name, because He was the Our Father to whom we prayed. He did not think it particular about words so that the principle was clearly recognized. The Great Apostle of the Gentiles had taught that at "the name of Jesus every knee should bow," when he came to listen at the feet of the great lawgiver he learned that Christ, He who died on the cross, was the king's son, governor of all nations, Supreme Ruler of the universe, to whom all were required to give obedience and do homage. Christ was the lawgiver, the Saviour, the Judge and the King. Christ had taught that he was King. He was opposed, insulted and crucified. The people refused to recognize him, and the result was as had been predicted. To-day those people are scattered over the world, their power gone, their nation crushed, and themselves wanderers. Why was this? Not because they did not recognize God, but because they refused to yield to his Christ, the King of kings and Lord of Lords. They that do not honor Him shall perish. The name which had called them together was Jesus enshrined in their hearts. The highest enthusiasm of all Christians was awakened and inspired by Jesus their King dying that they might live. They should stand by this name until their object should be attained.

Rev. Mr. Andrews, of West Newton, thought the substitute of Dr. McIlvaine gave them all that was desired. They simply wished to have a recognition of christian unity, and the substitute would be in as unobjectionable a form as it could be expressed, while it retained the principle which they desired.

Rev. Dr. Page arose to correct a theological error, made by a speaker who said that when we prayed, as in the Lord's Prayer, we prayed not to God but to Christ. He thought that was altogether wrong.

Prof. Sloan said he did not want to run into theological discussion. The principle contained in the amendment offered by Prof. McIlvaine was all they wanted. When he (the speaker) was in Washington City he had heard that resolution read in the presence of Dr. Channing, the Unitarian, who at once said he had no objection to it, because it was scriptural doctrine. That, then was all that was wanted—something upon which all good men favoring Christianity could unite. This amendment gave that, and everything else was irrelevant.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson said if the name of Jesus were omitted, the movement would lose the enthusiasm with which it was now being received by Christians everywhere. He favored the amendment. It met with the favor of all, and it alone would bring success to their efforts.

Rev. Dr. Elliott said he wished to have an unanimous vote in favor of the amendment which recognized Christ. He was in Harrisburg at one time 10 the years past when a motion was made to invite the pastors to open the proceedings with prayer. The motion was discussed and then voted down. The next year the roughs took possession of the Legislature and some of the men who voted down the resolution providing for opening prayer had to flee before their wrath. Surely the Lord hath made the wrath of man to praise him. (Applause.)

A vote was then taken upon the amendment, which was unanimously carried, as was also the resolution, as amended.

The third resolution was then read, upon which a slight amendment was offered by Prof. McIlvaine.

Rev. J. W. Bain read a short extract from Henry Ward Beecher's paper, and said a great many people said, "well, now, if you do make your amendment, what good will it do? What advantage is it?" There was a point there which ought to be discussed. He did not wish to make a speech upon it.

Rev. Mr. Andrews said the one point should be continually kept in view—that this movement was simply to keep the government as it had been in the past. A great many people characterized this movement as a new reform. This was altogether a mistake. It was simply to allow the ship of State to go on in the old voyage as she had been doing. A great many people good men, too, argued that this was only an enticing argument, which, when followed out, would lead to a union of Church and State. This was altogether a mistake. It was simply designed to hold the nation to Christianity, so that when the enemy came in they might have the vantage ground. The command was, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths." This was the time to put the nation under the guidance of God.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays said the people might take the courts and they might say that the common unwritten law held its people to Christian laws, but if there was nothing in the Constitution which prevented Congress passing wicked laws. The murder of children might be legalized by Congress, and it would not be unconstitutional. It was upon this the argument against them. It reminded him of a little dog story: A man had one of these amusing little quadrupeds which always attacked pedestrians who passed the house of its owner. It had been a cause of great vexation to a neighbor who had occasion to pass by daily, and at last worried out he had told the owner to take care of it or *he* would do so. The owner told him the dog had a right to live, and that he would not allow its liberty to be restricted. The next day the gentleman passed the house carrying a sword cane in his hand. The animal came at him again and caught him by the leg, but the weapon was quickly put in use and run through it, so that it barked no more. The owner in a rage came out and demanded why his dog had been thus treated. "Because he bites," was the reply. "Then why didn't you use the other end of the cane?" "Because the dog didn't use *his other end*." (Laughter and applause.) So the speaker contended the arguments should be turned against the opponents of this movement. It should be shown them what our Constitution permitted, and then they would clearly see the necessity of making a change. (Applause.)

Mr. Mitchel said he would tell a little dog story, as that was in fashion, and then he would allude to a point which he wished to make.

Chairman—You'd better allude to the point, first.

The gentleman continued his little story and contended that it was the ignorance of his opponents of this measure which made them ask what good can this do. The people only asked that this amendment should be discussed and then decided by the people. Then when they had decided the matter they would naturally act out what they professed, and the nation would be established upon a Christian basis. That was the necessity to change the Constitution,—put in a Christian amendment.

Remarks were made by several gentlemen, when a vote was taken and the resolution passed unanimously.

The sixth resolution was read.

Rev. Mr. Bain said Henry Ward Beecher had said that this movement looked to the *enforcement* of the religion of the majority. This was incorrect in sentation. Most emphatically did they deny anything of this kind, and they wished it to go before the people as a denial of that idea.

The resolution was adopted.

The last resolution was adopted without debate.

The resolutions as a whole were then adopted, as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That civil government is grounded, like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature, and that it has its powers and functions thus determined by the Creator, and is therefore like the family, an ordinance of God.

Resolved, That nations, as well as sovereignties, wielding moral as well as physical power, and having moral as well as material objects, are morally accountable to God.

Resolved, That the moral laws under which nations are held accountable, include not only the law written on the heart of man, but also wherever it is known, the fuller revelation of the Divine character and will, given in the Bible.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of nations as such, no less than the individuals composing them, to worship God according to the religion of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That in order to maintain and give permanency to the Christian features which have marked this nation from its origin, it is necessary to give them an authoritative sanction in our organic law.

Resolved, That the proposed amendment of our National Constitution, so far from infringing any individual's rights of conscience, or leading in the least degree to a union of Church and State, will afford the fullest security against a corrupt and corrupting church establishment, and form the strongest safeguard of both the civil and religious liberties of all citizens.

Resolved, That the present movement is not sectarian nor even ecclesiastical, but that it is the acknowledgment of the duty and the assertion of the right of a people who believe in the truth of Christianity to govern themselves in a Christian manner.

The form of amendment suggested to be incorporated *for substance* in the preamble is as follows: "We, the people of the United States, [acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and his revealed will as of Supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian government,] &c.

Three resolutions were then reported as supplemental to the others from the Business Committee, providing for the organization of the National Association on a financial basis; the appointment of one or more agents to arrange for conventions, form auxiliary associations, collect monies and be under the control of the Executive Committee of the National Association, and third, providing for a collection to be taken up at the evening session.

The resolutions were considered *seriatim* and adopted.

WANTED: AN ORGAN.

During the discussion on the resolutions, a delegate suggested that, in addition to publishing the proceedings of the Convention, and sending them over the country, it was eminently desirable that an *organ* be established which could be issued at least weekly, and be made large, able, and complete.

Prof. Sloan read a number of letters recommending the *Christian Statesman*, and offered a resolution recommending this journal to the support of all friends of National Christianity. The resolution was adopted.

Prof. Sloan said every delegate to the Convention should go home remembering the watch-word of O'Connell, *organize!* organize!

Rev. Mr. Stevenson presented the report of the Enrollment Committee, stating that 402 delegates were present, 186 credentialed and 216 upon presentation of name. The report was adopted.

Prof. J. H. McIlvaine offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to publish in pamphlet form the proceedings of the convention—as many copies as they deem advisable. Adopted.

Dr. Sloan moved the appointment of delegates to represent the Association in convention to the General Conferences and Assemblies of the various denominations. Adopted.

REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED.

The following appointments were then made:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, Episcopal; Rev. Prof. McIlvaine, Presbyterian; Rev. J. W. Bain, United Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Lansing, Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M. Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Wm. Young, Baptist; Rev. Mr. Dixon, Congregationalist; Rev. S. F. Crowther, Methodist Protestant; Rev. Chas. P. Krauth, Lutheran; Rev. Dr. Stork, Evangelical Lutheran; Rev. E. K. Squiers, Cumberland Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Minor, Universalist; Rev. Mr. Hott, Evangelical Association; Rev. J. H. Bomburger, German Reform; Rev. Jno. Snodgrass, Associate Presbyterian; Rev. J. W. Osburn, Baptist Association; Rev. Mr. Reed, General Synod Presbyterian Church.

A delegate wished to know how many denominations were represented. There were quite a number of Presbyterian orders mentioned.

Prof. McIlvaine—"Oh, never mind that. Let Mr. Reed be appointed. He'll know where he's to go, if we don't. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman—Well, after what has been witnessed this afternoon, I don't think any person can say this is a sectarian movement. All the sects are working together with an unanimity of sentiment hardly ever seen.

Resolutions were now offered thanking the people of the Allegheny cities for their generous entertainment of the delegates, and also the Pennsylvania Railroad for granting favors to persons coming to the Convention. Adopted unanimously.

Now from this principle the question arises, what is the Christian Constitution of this nation, and what is the unwritten? As a legal instrument it should accord with that which the nation as composed of individuals, dictates.

Now let us go into our history and we see that this nation was founded as a Christian nation. It was founded by people who came here for that express purpose. In all the colonial charters this fact was recognized and it was still the case. This was the fact of the vital or unwritten Constitution. Now what is the written Constitution? We find it does not accord with the other in any degree. It might as well be that of an infidel nation. When the Government was organized under its present Constitution there were men in the Assembly who wished to have Christianity recognized, but that so many were there from various sects it was deemed advisable, and the wisest policy to accord to all the utmost freedom, and not to give it even the slightest tincture of sectarianism. But the times were changed now, and when the infidel came forward and said it was not a Christian nation, that we had no authority in our Constitution for its recognition, it was time that the people asserted their opinion and demanded that the written Constitution should accord with the vital one—that there should not be any clashing between what the people desired and what the Charter of Nationality expressed. He knew that he spoke the sentiments and to the hearts of the people when he said they never would allow the Bible to be degraded to the level of the false philosophy and infidelity of France or the skepticism of Germany. In view of these facts he thought now was the time to do the work, and the people should at once demand it. [Applause.]

WINDING UP.

The chairman announced that in accordance with the resolution a collection would now be taken up to defray the expenses of the Convention. Gentlemen were requested to pass up the aisles and commenced to circulate when a delegate electrified the audience in stentorian tones with the remark, accompanied by a greenback thrown into the hat, "Liberality friends liberality. Let us show what we believe in. Liberality, liberality. I've been taxed, let us be liberal." [Laughter and applause.]

A delegate rose to offer a resolution of thanks and said that there there was so much smoke as in this city there must be fire, and where there was fire there was warmth, and that warmth had been manifested in the hearty and cordial manner in which the delegates to the Convention had been entertained. He therefore moved an appropriate resolution of thanks to their entertainers, the Christian people of this community.

The Chairman said such a motion would undoubtedly have been in order, but that it had been preceded by a similar motion at the afternoon session.

Dr. McIlvaine now made a few appropriate and feeling remarks upon the duty of Christians to unite in fervent supplication to Almighty God, in whom was all power for success.

Rev. Dr. Page followed in the same strain, and urged the matter upon the most earnest attention of all who felt interested in the cause.

Rev. Mr. Finney united in the same appeal and urged upon all pastors the duty of bringing this matter before their congregations.

A Delegate—One remark more, my friends, let us work and pray. (Applause.)

Several brief addresses followed upon the subject, which were rapturously received.

FAREWELL.

President Brunot now arose and in a touching and impressive manner said he was in full sympathy with the spirit of the resolution and the remarks which had been made in reference to it. He had no doubt of the efficacy of prayer. All Christians, and especially those who had watched the progress of this movement and were interested in it, had felt the power of prayer. He felt, however, to unofficially, but it was not raised to the dignity of an official act. But it went further than that. When the fact was considered that the stability of a nation, all its happiness and prosperity which its people enjoyed, that life and all they have is a gift from his hand, and how terrible did the refusal to acknowledge him appear.

He then examined at length the theory of national life as expounded by Buckle and Draper, and contended that their assertions were not in accordance with the true principles which entered into governments. His argument upon this point was very clear but rather lengthy, although it engaged the earnest attention of the audience. He closed his remarks in the following words:

And now allow me to suggest that it is for you and me and all thoughtful men, to consider, in the fear of God, whether there are any symptoms of coming danger to this nation.

There is meaning in this absence from the Constitution of the General Government of the recognition of a God. There is meaning in this hoaving and loosening of the foundations of society and government, by the dishonor cast upon the family relations. There is meaning in this clamor to repeal all laws inflicting capital punishment, and this sympathy for the criminal and cold heartedness for his victim. There is meaning in the effort to shut out prayer from legislative bodies and God's word from the schools. There is meaning in the low value set upon human life in the drunkenness, profanity, debauchery, and Sabbath desecration so prevalent everywhere.

There is meaning in the peculiation and fraud which has crept into high places. The tendency of these things it needs no prophet to see. Justice tracks the footsteps of vice, as inexorably as fate; and Heaven has no favorites, except the reverential and obedient.

It is not surprising among Americans to utter warnings, but it would be stupidity not to perceive that these tendencies are threatening; and it would be unpardonable faithless ness to the great interests entrusted to us, to crook and fold our hands in despair and croak, and make no effort to implant a godly fear in the heart of this nation. "Nil desperandum Republicae," is, under God, a good christian motto, and has a significancy to us, to which the old Roman was a stranger. Courage, ye servants of the Lord! "More be they which fight for us than is the Nation's life." Besides, it is the Nation's life—our life—which is the wager of battle. And can we not be strong-hearted when truth in all her forms, from Nature and the Word is gathering strength and beauty every hour?

The Nation is to be saved to be the light and glory of every land; but it is to be done by exterminating every form of evil, and by imbuing the heart of the people with reverence and obedience to God and His son.

And here we must leave this great question so full of intense interest to every thoughtful and every christian mind.

We have said, but very feebly indeed in comparison with the grand issues at stake, what the past has confirmed, and the future will confirm, as the truth pertaining to the life of the nation.

That life, though belonging to earth only, is like that of individuals hid with Christ in God. On this rock our nation is to be saved, or under it ground to powder. God grant that we may not tempt the latter alternative.

THE LEGAL VIEW.

Rev. D. McCallister was next introduced to the audience. He said on account of a severe cold he had wished to be relieved from speaking, but had been informed by friends that he need only talk for a short time.

Passing by the arguments which had been made, he turned to the legal aspect of this movement. He proposed to look at it on the fundamental consitutional law. He would endeavor to prove that the national demands of the laws were in favor of this amendment. Government is the central of the nation, and the agent of the nation. The original constitution of the nation then is providential. Upon this he proposed to base his remarks. This distinction should be remembered, as it had an important bearing upon the answer which would be given to the question. Many political economists and statesmen had recognized this fact, and had noted this distinction, that there must have been an existing sovereignty to originate any Constitution, as for instance, Dr. Bronson said our Constitution was two fold—written and unwritten. One was the State paper, the other was the wishes of the people, it was providential and reflected the sentiments of the people.

There is no question as to this distinction. Call the one written constitution, the one as a written evidence of the nation's organization. The other, the unwritten, the potential and the vital constitution of the nation as represented in the people. Now, this latter constitution goes far to form the written constitution. On the other hand, the written constitution should and must accord with that in the minds of the people. As, for instance, the vital constitution of our nation at the time of the revolution was in favor of American unity, while the written constitution was in favor of Britain. In the end the written constitution was changed to accord with this vital constitution among the people. Also the written Constitution if it thus seen is inferior to the unwritten, the latter must give place and accord with the unwritten. This was the principle involved in this whole matter. As the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, so the Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution. These principles should be borne in mind—the one should be subordinate to the other.

Now from this principle the question arises, what is the Christian Constitution of this nation, and what is the unwritten? As a legal instrument it should accord with that which the nation as composed of individuals, dictates.

Now let us go into our history and we see that this nation was founded as a Christian nation. It was founded by people who came here for that express purpose. In all the colonial charters this fact was recognized and it was still the case. This was the fact of the vital or unwritten Constitution. Now what is the written Constitution? We find it does not accord with the other in any degree. It might as well be that of an infidel nation. When the Government was organized under its present Constitution there were men in the Assembly who wished to have Christianity recognized, but that so many were there from various sects it was deemed advisable, and the wisest policy to accord to all the utmost freedom, and not to give it even the slightest tincture of sectarianism. But the times were changed now, and when the infidel came forward and said it was not a Christian nation, that we had no authority in our Constitution for its recognition, it was time that the people asserted their opinion and demanded that the written Constitution should accord with the vital one—that there should not be any clashing between what the people desired and what the Charter of Nationality expressed. He knew that he spoke the sentiments and to the hearts of the people when he said they never would allow the Bible to be degraded to the level of the false philosophy and infidelity of France or the skepticism of Germany. In view of these facts he thought now was the time to do the work, and the people should at once demand it. [Applause.]

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS MELLON.

Judge Mellon having accepted the invitation, a committee was appointed to arrange the preliminaries, and it was decided by that committee to hold the banquet at McGinley's, on Wood street, and last evening was fixed as the time.

THE BANQUET.

At eight o'clock the guests began to assemble, and at half-past eight, the supper hour, members of the bench, bar and press, to the number of one hundred, had assembled. The time was spent pleasantly in Mr. McGinley's parlor until supper was announced, when the guests assembled in the spacious dining room, and were seated around a table, spread as Mr. McGinley only knows how to do. We will not attempt a description of the sumptuous repast prepared, suffice to say that it was gotten up regardless of expense, and in McGinley's most elaborate style.

After all present had fared sumptuously, the cloth was removed, and the natural sequence followed, of course.

The meeting was then organized by calling T. MacConnell, Esq., to the chair who thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him and in a few happy remarks referred to the official career of Judge Mellon, after which he proposed "The Bench of Allegheny."

Judge Kirkpatrick was called upon to respond to this sentiment, and in the course of his remarks paid a high compliment to the character of Judge Mellon, the guest of the evening.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., followed in a eulogy on Judge Mellon's ability, integrity and standing as a counsellor, advocate and jurist, and closed his remarks by proposing the following sentiment: "The Irish Westmorelander, Judge Mellon."

Judge Mellon was called upon to respond, and in his usual forcible manner thanked the members of the bar for their kindness.

Maj. A. M. Brown, at the conclusion of Judge Mellon's remarks read the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that I cannot be present at the Bar dinner this evening, in honor of the Hon. Thomas Mellon, who, remembering the inadequacy of judicial salaries, and after ten years of faithful public service, has concluded in future to hear cases only "*in banco*."

I send you a toast:—The *Bar* and *Bench*. An able Bar makes an able Bench, for the Bench is but the reflected image of the Bar.

Respectfully and truly yours,

WILSON MCCANDLESS.

Messrs. Marshall, Geyer, Bruce, Schoyer and Brown, Committee, &c.

Mr. Brown then offered the following toast, and called upon Judge Mellon to respond "The Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County."

Mr. Mellon responded in an appropriate speech, after which Judge Kirkpatrick and Judge Stowe were called upon to respond to the sentiment.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in concluding an eloquent speech, in which he paid a high compliment to Judges Stowe, Sterrett and Collier and the bar of Allegheny county, offered the following: "The bar of Allegheny county."

Thomas McConnell, Esq., the chairman of the meeting, being the oldest member of the Allegheny county bar now practising, was called upon, and responded to the sentiment in his usual forcible and witty manner.

Mr. Marshall then proposed "the Bar of Armstrong county," which was responded to by Mr. Orr, of Kittanning.

Wm. S. Pryviance Esq., then proposed "the Bar of Washington county," which was responded to by R. M. Gibson, Esq., in his usual happy style.

"The Bar of Butler county," was then proposed by Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Purviance called upon to respond.

Mr. P. declined and called upon George R. Cochran, who responded to the sentiment.

At this juncture of the proceedings Mr. M'Connell retired from the Chair, and on motion of Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., David Bruce, Esq., was called upon to preside.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was called upon for an address and responded in his usual eloquent manner.

George R. Cochran was again called up and responded.

Josiah Cohen, Esq., was called upon, and after a brief speech, sung a song which was loudly applauded.

Thomas Keenan, Esq., was then called upon and responded in a neat and appropriate speech.

Gen. A. L. Pearson having frequently been called upon during the evening, was at length prevailed upon to respond, and after a brief but happy speech, he concluded by singing a song.

Stephen Geyer, Esq., followed with a song, after which the meeting adjourned.

The occasion was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable it has ever been our privilege to participate in, and will long be remembered by all present as one of the pleasant occasions of their lives. We regret that a want of space prevents us from publishing the remarks of some of the gentlemen at greater length; but the lateness of the hour and crowded state of our columns forbids a more extended notice of the affair.

A lot of new and fancy patterns of Queensware have just been added to the stock at the Keystone Pottery Warehouse, No. 363 Liberty street. Messrs. Kier & Co. are continually improving their ware, and are always on the look out for new designs. They have now one of the finest assortments of Queensware and Bristolware ever seen in the city. Purchasers should call at 363 Liberty street.

Trunks, large and small sizes, at Liebler's, 104 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, March 4.—In the District Court room, Judge Hampton on the bench, the case of Hutchinson et al vs. The School District of Indiana township, was resumed, but had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

In the Quarter Sessions Court room, Judge Kirkpatrick presiding, the case of James McNeal vs. Alex. T. Reed, Wm. H. Brown and John Morrow, action on a promissory note, was taken up. The defendants, it appears, were doing business as partners and borrowed from the plaintiff, who is an old man comparatively illiterate, the sum of $500, which the old gentleman had managed to save by industry and labor. The firm subsequently dissolved and by some means the note of the firm, which had been given for the money, was lifted and the individual note of Reed given in place of it. Reed, it appears, was insolvent, and failed to pay the note when it was due. The suit was brought against the firm to recover the amount. Jury out.

Criminal Court.—District Attorney Gen. A. L. Pearson.

The March term of this Court will commence on next Monday. There will be an unusually large list of cases to be disposed of. The following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

421. Com. vs. John W. Pittock, et. al.
345. Com. vs. John Winsworth.
15. Com. vs. Joseph Lofink, et. al.
5. Com. vs. Christ. Bradford, et. al.
18. Com. vs. Pat Shields, et. al.
14. Com. vs. Pat Shields, et. al.
120. Com. vs. J. Roberts, et. al.
9. Com. vs. George Young, et. al.
1. Com. vs. Margaret Conners.
1. Com. vs. Margaret Conners.
3. Com. vs. A. Frank Burns.
4. Com. vs. Henry Wilson.
5. Com. vs. Henry Shupp.
6. Com. vs. Barnard Rust.
7. Com. vs. D. McDonalhue.
8. Com. vs. James McClurg.
9. Com. vs. Joseph Stounhouser.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

181 Com. vs. Nicholas Hoffman et al.
310 Com. vs. James Johnson.
398 Com. vs. Jacob Nowmeyer.
255 Com. vs. D. P. Hatch et al.
324 Com. vs. John C. Keuchler.
236 Com. vs. Simon Strauss.
238 Com. vs. Wm. Lynch.
150 Com. vs. Daniel Imbaugh.
61 Com. vs. John Medear.
22 Com. vs. James A. McFadden.
278 Com. vs. Henry A. Snodgrass.
12 Com. vs. John Jackson.
418 Com. vs. John A. McGraw.
11 Com. vs. Francis Lautz.
11 Com. vs. J. L. King.

**Common Pleas—